INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 149D BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 22 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura* ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,086

All salings are subject and alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
1928		
22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
30th June	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunday ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedom ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
22nd June	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

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Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
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No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

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A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among **INDIAN COMPANIES** at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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Bonus per	1000 p.a.
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Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

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(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	„	1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	„	1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

Übersee-Post

Universal Economic Review

LEIPZIG, 10 SALOMONSTRASSE. (GERMANY)

Our aim and Object

is to further International Trade and create close connections between manufacturers and traders all the world over. Our editorials and essays are nonpolitical, and are strictly intended to promote and stimulate Trade and Commerce.

Ways and Means.

In our editorial section we discuss the economic conditions and prospects of all branches of Industry, Commerce and Finance; we report on prices and conditions of the World's Markets and Stock Exchanges; we publish the latest railway and postal tariffs, rates, taxes, duties, etc. Our Technical Section contains expert information concerning the latest inventions, and keeps our readers posted as regards technical progress. "Advertisement Columns: This Section is extraordinarily large; each copy contains about 3,000 advertisements of firms capable to deliver promptly. It is more reliable than Directories which often publish no more existing or incomplete addresses.

Export-Dienst.

This "Commercial Intelligence Service" renders "free of charge" any service to foreign firms, and gives advice on all commercial matters relating to trading with Germany. We assist our clients in every possible way. We act as trustees in forwarding payments to German firms and look after interests by settling differences. We supply catalogues, samples and price-lists. We act as guides and interpreters to our visitors and place our office in Leipzig and Berlin at their disposal for correspondence. Should you desire to give us as a reference, kindly supply us with material. We publish in the Weekly issued Section Export-Dienst free of charge:

1. Inquiries of all firms desiring to be brought in touch with German manufacturers and exporters.

Subscription.

The "Übersee-Post" published 8 Editions monthly, in English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian.

Monthly English Edition (12 copies) sh. 12.

Advertisements.

Our advertising columns are international. Advertisements in the "Übersee-Post" reach all parts of the world and bring best results. Unsolicited Testimonials from every country furnish striking proof of the efficacy of insertions in our journal.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

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These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

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For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225 —p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.

A R993

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.

A 80483

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MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS and GRAFTS. Lang— Bombay, Krishenbhoo— —100, Rs. 7. ROSE LICHI 50— —penses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, LALBAGH NURSERY No. 65, Darbhanga.

F R924A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN -You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30506

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2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R R994

FOR SALE.

WHO KILLED KAKOMI.

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

DON'T SAY . . . !

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!

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Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

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THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,

CAWNPORE.

K 2

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CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
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THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies character, attendence, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of applications can be obtained from the SECRETARY, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd, July, 1928 to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H H. The Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund.
Sayaji Ganj.,
Baroda, 8th June, 1928.

30606

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.

30516

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF INTER-VEHICLE COUPLINGS, FLOORING COMPOSITION, AND ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING CELLS FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. Prescribed forms of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
19th June, 1928.

30603

TANJORE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY SCHEME.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED separately for the supply and erection of

1. The plant, and
2. The distribution materials

in respect of the Tanjore Municipal Electric Supply Scheme estimated to cost 2.7 lakhs of Rupees approximately.

Copies of specifications and drawings for either contract may be obtained from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 15|- per set covering both the parts of the Scheme. Further sets of specifications or drawings can be had for Rs. 5 each.

Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 1,000|- (One thousand only) each, and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on 10th November, 1928.

RAO BAHADUR P. S. RAJAPPA,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Tanjore,
Dated, 15-6-28.

30595

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1706 of 1925.

(1) BENCOOVERBAI, wife of Revashanker Mayaram, of Bombay Kandolia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort. (2) REVASHANKER MAYARAM also of Bombay Kandolia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chukla within the Fort. (3) JAMNADAS LAKHMIDAS MODI, also of Bombay Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, a Managing Clerk, residing at Narain Dhuru Street, without the Fort, the first plaintiff being executrix and the second and third Plaintiffs being executors of the last Will and Testament of Gor Kallianji Ratanji deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbhartukdi, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of July, 1925, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 200 for compensation and it was further ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the suit when taxed as between party and party and between attorney and client including the costs of the Plaintiffs Engineer and noted in the margin of the said Decree; which said costs have since been taxed and allowed at the sum of Rs. 3,325-7-8.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 2nd day of September, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

ALL the right, title and interest of Manibai, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bhaskar Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|2299 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5 Bhasker Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the Public passage in front thereof on or towards the North by the Kumbhar Tukda Oart and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Hargovind Anandji Desai and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the Northern side of the Kumbhar Tukda in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of land in about 12 inches width and 6 feet in length registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|2299 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East and West by compound wall, on or towards the South by the property herein before firstly described, on or towards the North by the Kumbhar Tukda Oart and subject to the Equitable Mortgage dated the 30th day of January, 1924, from said Manibai, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai to F. E. Dinshaw.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The said land and premises are subject matter of suit No. 3298 of 1924 (F. E. Dinshaw vs. Manibhai and another) wherein a Consent preliminary Decree have been passed on the 4th day of November, 1924, and a Decree absolute for sale has been passed on the 22nd day of March, 1926, against the defendant and by the said Decree absolute for sale it has been inter alia declared that the amount due to the Plaintiff F. E. Dinshaw under the said Preliminary Decree exclusive of costs directed by the said Decree to be paid but inclusive of interests calculated upto the 13th day of January, 1926, is Rs. 78,721-6-0 and further interest runs thereon as provided.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

30610

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Merchant Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation,) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bank's premises, opp. Khara Kuwa, Zaveri Bazar, Bank furniture such as large Godrej safe on stand, cup-board, clock, counters, chairs, benches, writing tables, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 222 of 1928 Re: the estate of Mr. K. M. Mishari Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sir Manmohandas Ramji's Bungalow, 13, Boat Club Road, Poona, valuable furniture such as cabinets, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, marble-top tables; dining chairs, tea-poys, one gramophone with records, curtains, writing tables, revolving chairs dressing tables, cup-boards, beds, rich carpets, one "Dedion" motor-car, one lot of miscellaneous pots, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE BOOKS OF LITERATURE, ECONOMICS, ARTS MEDICINE AND LANGUAGES OF MESSRS. S. GOVIND & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TOGETHER WITH THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Yeshwant K. Tandulkar, sole proprietor of Messrs. S. Govind & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Sandhurst Road, opp. The Popular Pharmacy the following.

Very valuable and rare collections of books of Literature, Arts, Medicine, Languages, Commerce, Technics, Politics, Economics, Educational and General English works, and Religious, Medical and General Marathi Books. Also Bookcases, tables, chairs, show-cases, clock, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot as a going concern with goodwill or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and the delivery of the goods to be taken by the 28th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

A NEW RUSSIAN BALLET CO.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES

10 Famous Continental Artists

Dancing such as you have never seen before!

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MARION DAVIES

IN

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK

You'll Laugh and Thrill at tale of the fetching manly Miss made to take the disguise of a boyish Prince, whirled along the road of Hilarious adventures.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Popular, Handsome Athletic Star:

RICHARD DIX

In the Paramount Adaptation in 6 Reels of the widely-read Novel:

THE SHOCK PUNCH

Punchful Tale of a Wealthy Youth who develops a "Shock Punch" in the course of his Boxing Training—knocks his rival out and wins a beautiful Bride!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

Last Day Last Chance

Run up To-night and see one of the Best Social Picture ever shown in Bombay, it is

Saurastra Production

Wife AND THE Vampire

Based on moral principles

ALSO

STAGE DANCE
By MISS RAJKISHORI

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE,
GIRGAUM.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

COASTAL RESERVATION.

BY KRISTODAS.

Just as there was a sharp cleavage of opinion observed between the Indian and Anglo-Indian commercial communities in this country with regard to the report of the Acworth Railway Committee, there is an equally sharp difference of opinion with regard to the Coastal Reservation Bill introduced by Mr. Haji in the Legislative Assembly. It was the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee which first gave a point to this demand on the part of the Indian commercial community. Homilies are always preached to us to develop Indian shipping regardless of the fact that for such purpose the Coastal Traffic must be secured to Indian bottoms, as without such a reservation the older established European companies will be able to kill their competitors in no time. The rate-war is a weapon which the European Shipping Companies know well how to use. The usual stock argument used in reply to the Indian demand is that such a reservation will be in violation of the vested privileges of the non-Indian shipping concerns and so does not take into consideration the interests of consumers. As I have shown in these columns this bogey of consumers is raised only when certain legitimate demands of Indian trade and industries are to be opposed, as the Government have not cared at all about the interests of consumers with regard to the recent enquiry referred to the Tariff Board regarding the oil war. The British Companies, just because they have managed to establish themselves for so long in this country and to monopolise all sorts of traffic to themselves, cannot claim the sacrosanct privilege of having this monopoly for all eternity. They established themselves at a time when Indian shipping was eliminated partly through their own competition and partly through a deliberate policy, pursued by the Government against the same Indian shipping. Surely, it cannot be argued that the Indian shipping which was driven out through such combined efforts has no right to revive itself and that the British shipping only is to be considered as a boon and a blessing to Indian trade on which we have to rely for ever and ever more.

BLATANT PHARISAISM.

Pharisaical hypocrisy is one of the leading traits of British statesmanship of which not a few instances are given to us in very recent times. Even with regard to this British shipping, the Anglo-Indian Press has the hardihood to emphasise that it is meant for doing a real service to the country. We know what sort of service is being rendered by British shipping to the interests of this country. With regard to the interests of consumers, it is a hallucination to suppose that they will gain anything through the competition of Indian and foreign shipping companies. This same class of consumers did not get any benefit through the competition of different oil companies operating in this country just because these companies had combined to charge profiteering rates to the Indians and were thus able to make colossal profits. It was given out in evidence in a recent case in England how an arrangement was arrived at between two or more different competing concerns whereby one alone would tender for a Government contract and the others would be "bought off" by the party which tendered and which ultimately got its tender accepted. The natural result was that tenders quoted at abnormally high price were accepted and that the State, i.e., the people, lost a good round sum in the higher charges that had to be paid to the only contracting party. It may be, therefore, taken for granted, that even supposing there is a competition and the consumers get some little immediate benefit out of it, such a benefit is not going to be of a permanent nature and as soon as the foreign companies have killed the indigenous concerns, they will fleece both the commercial and ordinary public. Such a thing has happened in the past and will happen again in the future. What the consumers also should, therefore, look to is such a reservation of the Coastal Trade for Indian ships as will transfer the shipping trade from the hands of foreigners to the hands of indigenous shipping concerns which will at least give to the country its long-last shipping trade which will be useful in expanding her trade and industries, both inland and foreign. The principles enunciated in Mr. Haji's Bill are thoroughly sound and incontrovertible and, though there may be a little defects here and there with regard to details, full support should be given to it by all Indian business interests.

THE ONLY WAY.

Again, and again, I have pointed out in these columns how for relieving rural indebtedness and to eradicate the agricultural poverty, the only way is that pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi, viz: providing a suitable occupation for their spare time. Such a suitable occupation is to be found in hand-spinning, which will give about Rs. 2 per month to an individual. Evidence supporting this view was placed before the Royal Agricultural Commission from several quarters and, recently, Mr. V. L. Mehta, in his interesting Presidential speech at the Poona Co-operative Conference, lent his support to it. This view has now received the additional and valuable support from Mr. Purcell, one of the two Labour representatives who recently prepared a report regarding the industrial conditions in this country. In an article contributed to the "Daily Herald" of London. Mr. Purcell emphasises that the trouble with India is a "stomach trouble" basically, primarily, and that all the politics, constitutional issues, caste and religious questions faded into insignificance beside this terrible economic problem. He proceeds to say "I would give that all these men, women and children had just a few extra grains of rice each day. A penny a day increase in the family income would mean a tremendous improvement in the standard of living of the Indian toilers." And now a "penny a day" is just what is the estimated income per head resulting from the adoption of the "Charkha" as part time occupation by an agriculturist. Mr. Purcell, being perhaps wedded to principles of Western economics, did not carry out his enquiry into the potentialities of the "Charkha." At any rate the conclusion drawn by him is the same at which Mahatmaji arrived long before and he it is who has suggested the only means proposed upto this time of having such a part time occupation as can be adopted throughout the country by any family residing in villages without any appreciable cost and without its requiring several concomitant conditions just as other part time occupations like sericulture or dairies, or bees culture will do. It sometimes happens in this country that conviction is not brought home to the mind of a man still he gets the opinion of an Englishman with regard to the same. It may be hoped that now that Mr. Purcell has blessed the spinning wheel, indirectly of course, as the means to enable an agriculturist to get his "additional few grains of rice each day," those of our people who were still holding aloof from it will be converted to the cause of the Charkha and help in popularising Khaddar and thus serving to relieve the chronic poverty of the people to some extent.

BARDOLI ECONOMICS.

I referred in my last Review to the great necessity of referring the Bardoli question to a Committee of economic experts. Though the Bardoli question has ceased to be purely agricultural, and has, through forced circumstances, become more or less political also, it does not, therefore, cease to be agricultural and as such one in which every economist should take interest. The Settlement Officer, who is entrusted with the task of drawing up a Settlement Revision Report has naturally to look to certain economic factors of the district but, so far as I can see, these economic factors are not given so much importance, as what is given to so-called agricultural factors, viz: rental value, sales value, etc. By economic factors, I mean, factors like the Exchange question. The period, for instance, from 1916 to 1921 was an abnormal period and the prices had reached a level which should not have been considered as standard for all subsequent enquiries. In 1921 again the exchange value of the rupee was about 1sh. gold and at present it is 1sh. 6d. gold, which means that there must be substantial reduction in the percentage of prices of different commodities. If on the basis of 1921 prices any big saving is shown to an agriculturist that saving is materially reduced or even disappears if taken into consideration the difference between the two ratios, viz: 1921 and 1928. As the agitation against the 1sh. 6d. exchange fully showed it was the agriculturists who were the most hard hit and any enquiry report which refuses to consider this very important factor has not proceeded as it should have done. I have not got a copy of Mr. Jayakar's report with me when I am writing this, but my impression is that Mr. Macmillan to whom he sent this report while he was on leave in England, wrote in his Note that the increased value of the Rupee had strengthened the contention of Mr. Jayakar for a higher assessment. If anything, the increased value of the Rupee has caused prices to sag and in some cases even to go down considerably. It is against such a danger of Government officers not understanding the economic situation that I proposed, last week, a Committee of economic experts. When last year there was the keen controversy going on with regard to the 18d. ratio question, it was argued that such a change in the Currency laws of the country would lead to a decline in prices allround, and might be followed, at, no distant date, by strikes, lock-outs and agricultural distress. Unfortunately, the warning and caution have been justified not very soon after the ratio controversy and the industrial fever of strikes has been accompanied by this agriculturnal

(Continued in column 6).

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

BAY CURRENT WEAK IN BURMA AND BENGAL

INCREASE OF RAIN LIKELY IN CENTRAL PARTS

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday the 20th instant, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened in the Konkan. The Bay current is weak in Burma and Bengal but has extended in the east United Provinces.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in the central parts of the country.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Lower Burma and at a few stations in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.4", Mergui 0.5", Tavoy 0.5", Kyaukpyu 0.6", Minbu 0.5", Rangoon 1.4", Diamond Island 0.9" and Akyab 1.2". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in defect on the northern coast.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local in Bengal and Bihar; Gauhati reports 1.5", Sibsagar 1.1", Tezpur 1.1", Barisal, Hukitala and Ranchi 0.5" each, Daltonganj 0.6", Gaya 0.4" Hazaribagh 0.8", Cuttack 1.4" and Sambalpur 1.0". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Chota Nagpur and in defect in the northwest Assam and north Bengal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and the maximum alone in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces East and local rain in the Kumaon hills and the Central Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces West; Gorakhpur has had 0.4", Benares 1.7", Roorkee 0.2", Dehra Dun 0.2", Mussooree 0.5", Chanda 0.3" and Saugor 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces East and Central India East and is drier in Berar and the southwest of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces East, and the minimum was above it in Berar. The highest temperature recorded in the division was 105 deg. at Jhansi.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen at a few stations in Kashmir and the east and north Punjab and on the Punjab Hills; Delhi has had 0.3" and Dharampur 1.1". Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Punjab, east Rajputana, the inland districts of Gujarat and along the frontier. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 115 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan and local in Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Ratnagiri reports 2.5", Marmagao 2.2" and Karwar 2.0". Skies are heavily clouded along the west coast, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the eastern half of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in Mysore. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 105 deg. at Cuddalore.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—June 19th Sandoway (Kyaukpya) 5.0".

HEAVY RAINS IN MIDNAPORE

RIVER COSSYE IN HIGH FLOOD

MANY VILLAGES INUNDATED

MIDNAPORE (Bengal) June 20.

River Cossye was in high flood yesterday owing to heavy rains. Some old houses in the town collapsed, but there was no loss of life. Many villages on the outskirts were inundated.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN & U P

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon has ben active in the Konkan, central parts of the country and United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces East and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, Central Provinces West, Coorg and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces West, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana East and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Sibsagar three quarters; Amherst and Dibrugarh one; Cherrapunji one and a half; Calcutta, Berhampur and Mymensingh three quarters; Daltonganj and Dehra Dun one and a half; Benares and Cawnpore one; Mukteswar, Indore and Jubbulpore a half; Nowgong three quarters; Jaipur a quarter; Seoni and Raipur two; Pendra three; Pachmarhi, Bombay and Marmagao one and a half; Malegaon one and Calicut a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces.

OPENING 23rd June, 1928, OPENING

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

Famous Maharashtra Film Coy's Super-Production.

Murliwalla

DEPICTING LORD KRISHNA'S CHILDHOOD.

Time:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Matinee at 3-30.

RATES:—Box Rs. 1-2, Balcony As. 14, Reserved As. 9, 1st Class As. 7, 2nd Class As. 4, 3rd Class As. 3.

SPECIAL ACCOMODATION FOR LADIES.

Don't fail to see Lord Krishna in your popular Theatre KOHINOOR CINEMA. Dadar.

111 DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE AT JACOBABAD

BOMBAY, June 21.

The monsoon has been active in the Konkan, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces East and the Konkan, and local in Central India West, the Central Provinces West and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Rajputana East and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and Gujarat, moderately clouded in the Peninsula, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in most of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and drier in Rajputana and parts of the Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in Central India West, Berar and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces West, and below normal over the Gangetic plain. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 111 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—A decrease in the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.08 in.
Cawnpore	0.88 in.
Jaipur	0.31 in.
Indore	0.42 in.
Amraoti	0.07 in.
Jubbulpore	0.49 in.
Nagpur	0.06 in.
Raipur	2.20 in.
Chanda	0.23 in.
Ratnagiri	0.33 in.
Marmugao	1.41 in.
Karwar	0.86 in.
Malegaon	1.15 in.
Aurangabad	0.02 in.
Bangalore	0.05 in.
Mangalore	0.14 in.
Calicut	0.30 in.
Cochin	0.07 in.
Cocoanada	0.04 in.
Colombo	0.01 in.

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—Colaba Observatory: 1.34 in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 21.54 in. (9.60 in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 2.54 in.

J. J. Hospital 1.43 in.

Maximum temperature 81 degrees (5 degrees below normal).

Minimum temperature 73 degrees (5 degrees below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS

21ST JUNE, 1928.

Province or District	Station	Since last telegram	Total 1st June date	Annual normal
		In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Baroda	Baroda	0 00	5 33	34 60
Broach	Broach	0 00	4 08	39 69
Nasik	Nasik	1 35	2 21	29 95
East Khandesh	Jalgaon	0 00	0 50	29 94
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Parbhani	0 00	3 64	31 75
Dharwar	Gadag	0 00	1 25	25 04
Central Provinces	Betul	0 00	0 04	43 68

Commencing from TO-MORROW

JUST NOTE!

KRISHNA FILM'S GUJARAT PRODUCTION

KUNJ-KISHORI

All well-known stars of Indian Philmodome

Beautiful, exciting attractive Political Plot

COME AND SEE TO-MORROW or any day DURING THE WEEK AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date, 21-6-28: Colaba Point 1.34; Fort 2.54; J. J. Hospital 1.43.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 21.54; Fort 24.65; J. J. Hospital 20.36

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 25.78; Fort 26.72; J. J. Hospital 22.98

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 3.40; Fort 2.61; J. J. Hospital 2.30.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st June, 1928:—

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.724 inches (0.40 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F) at 4 p.m (previous day) 29.630 inches (.015 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .05 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.4 degrees (5.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.6 degrees (4.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 199 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 21.54 inches.

Total rainfall durnig the year 21.55 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 20.

T T Berlin on London 20.41 3-8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09 7/8
T T Brussels on London 34.94
T T Madrid on London 29.60
T T Milan on London 92.90
T T Berne on London 25.31
T T Paris on London 124.20
T T London on Prague 164.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

June	19.75—.07
July	19.85—.07
August	19.87—.07
Septembber	20.06—.07
October	20.26—.07
November	20.35—.07
December	20.40—.07
January	20.37—.06
February	20.37—.06
March	20.38—.05
April	20.38—.05
May	20.39—.06
June	20.39—.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F, Spot	20.50—.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July shipment sellers 48

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, June shipment sellers 47-9

Wheat, South Australian, June-July shipment sellers 53

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Afloat to Hull paid 51-6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta,

July|Sept. per cwt, 13 1 1-2
Oct.|Dec. per cwt, Sellers 13 3 3-4

C and F Bombay,

July|Sept. per cwt, 13-2

C and F Karachi,

July|Sept. per cwt, 13 2 3-4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 13-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 3 15-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

(Continued from column 2).

disturbance of Bardoli. These economic factors are sufficient by themselves to justify the demand for a fresh enquiry which is the basic cause of the Bardoli agitation and it may be hoped that before the "impasse" continues further, all such economic factors may be examined afresh and the original settlement proceedings be quashed.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN LOWER ON LIVERPOOL'S DECLINE—COVERING INDUCED BY POOR CROP REPORTS—UNFAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—WALL-STREET PERSISTENTLY BUYING—FUTURES 25 TO 32 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 20.

Little response of Liverpool to the rise in New York yesterday, with the hope that warm weather in Texas will do good, caused the market to open at a decline of 6 points. In the early trading the decline was wiped out on short covering stimulated by poor crop reports. The wet weather in parts of Central and Eastern belts was likely to increase boll-weevil and complaints of grassy fields were received. Later on the weekly Government report induced fresh support from Wall Street operators and their persistent buying resulted in a sharp rise of 36 points from lowest point of the day. Towards the close there was little profit taking and prices relapsed some 3 points. The market closed at a net rise of 25 points for near months while distant deliveries gained 32 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 25 points to 21.50c.

The New Orleans futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 28 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices improved 28 points to 20.06c.

Looking ahead, the general opinion is gaining ground that the continuance of unfavourable weather over large area of the cotton belt gives little hope for a crop, enough to meet the consumption needs during the coming season. The New York stock is now estimated about 75,000 Bales and with possibility of few tenders, it is likely that bull manipulation is likely to succeed in raising prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vasugar have received the following cables D/- 20th instant:—

From Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Looks higher."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from New York friends:—

Market advanced on general buying caused by unfavourable crop reports.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

Short covering, general buying.

October Highest 21.16 plus .30 at 2-49 p.m.

Lowest 20.80 minus 6 at the opening.

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but later advanced on short covering and unfavourable crop condition."

H. I. & Vose:—New York Cables:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered unfavourable, too much rain in many sections, crop is progressing unfavourably, confidence returning and buying is of a good character with realising well absorbed. Think market will go higher aside from reactions."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, June 20.
July	20.98 plus .25
October	21.13 plus .29
December	21.01 plus .32
January	20.86 plus .29
March	20.77 plus .31
Middling Spot	21.50 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 20.
July	20.86 plus .28
October	21,13 plus .27
Middling Spot	21.06 plus .28

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	20.77
October	20.91
January	20.62
New York, Noon Call.	
July	20.88
October	21.04
January	20.74
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	20.63
October	20.37
January	20.24

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000 bales

LIVERPOOL.

AMERICAN SPOT PRICES DECLINE 1 POINT—MIDDLING AMERICAN 11-45d.—FUTURES STEADY, 7 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—CONTINUED SHORT COVERING—WEATHER NEWS LESS FAVOURABLE.

Liverpool, June 20.

On balance, exceedingly steady conditions have been in operation during to-day's season, with occasional liquidation, well met by fresh buying from outside operators. The improvement in values is at the moment a satisfactory response to the less favourable crop reports received from the United States and although reports from Lancashire are disappointing as regards spinning industry, there is still a good demand for spot cotton and to-day's sales amounted to 5,000 Bales. The futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points in sympathy with overnight New York advices, but long liquidation resulted in a setback of 3 points and at noon the market was quiet but steady with July contract quoted at 11.01d. per lb. During the afternoon unfavourable crop reports induced outside buying and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot prices were quiet at a decline of 1 point at 11.45d. per lb.

Empire futures market was steady and recorded a rise of 6 to 7 points for the day. Egyptian futures ring was quiet and in the absence of buyers, prices closed at a decline of 7 points.

The New York at the close of the market was about 4 to 5 points Higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"No rains, warm, West Belt partly cloudy, balance entire belt generally fair."

9-5 p.m.:—"Private reports boll-weevil active, trade buying."

Charles Stuart & Son:—

"Poor crop start makes difficulty in prospect of raising enough cotton for consumption. If bad weather continues real. Bulls market seems certain."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report: Texas mostly favourable, Eastern belt Central Belt mostly unfavourable.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Unless there is an early revival in spinning trade, Lancashire, expect short time will obtain both in American and Egyptian sections before long, even if the present ballot in the American section decides against short time working.

(2) Liverpool market advanced on good New York market. Weekly Government weather report, progress fair, too much rain in some section.

Messrs. Dronnan & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Persistent Wall Street buying on private poor crop reports.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 20. Opening	Closing
June		11.11 plus .07
July	11.03	11.07 plus .07
August		11.01 plus .08
September		10.97 plus .07
October	10.89	10.92 plus .07
November		10.83 plus .07
December		10.82 plus .07
January	10.81	10.83 plus .07
February		10.83 plus .07
March	10.81	10.83 plus .07
April		10.82 plus .07
May		10.82 plus .07
June		10.81 plus .07
Middling Spot		11.45—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 20

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 20.
Seinde, Fully Good	8.35
Seinde, Fine	8.60
Seinde, Superfine	8.85
Bengal, Good	8.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35
Bengal, Fine	8.60
Oomra, Good	8.65
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Fuly Good	9.85
Broach, Fine	10.10
Broach, Superfine	10.35

BOMBAY.

GENERAL WAVE OF BUYING SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—STRONG LIVERPOOL ADVICES.

Bombay, June 21.

Following a rise of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened at a rise of Rs. 5/- with Broach J.-A. quoted at Rs. 398/-. There was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 399/8. At this level long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 397 but again firmed up on strong Liverpool advices. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	398	12	0
Broach A.-M.	406	12	0
Oomra July	365	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	374	0	0
Bengal July	340	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	339	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 21.

The forward market ruled firm on short covering and buying by option dealers and at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	399	12	0
Broach Dec/Jan	407	12	0
Oomra July	366	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	375	0	0
Bengal July	340	8	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	340	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.

June	237.10+1.10
September	242.60+1.50
December	245.30+1.60
"	243.30+1.60

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO'S REPORT

Bombay, June 21.

Wall Street seems to be taking an active interest in the market. The weather during the last few days has been favourable but active covering and trade buying has caused a steady advance. Stocks in New York are about 75,000 B/s and very few tenders seem likely. There still appears to be a short interest in New York and their covering may result in a further advance. Boll-weevil reports are commencing and we believe we shall hear a great deal about our old friend in the near future. With the critical months ahead we can but again reiterate our opinion to buy in all easy markets as we look for considerably higher prices later on. Should the weather continue favourable we advise our friends to take profit on part holdings say around 21.50 cents with a view to replacing on any set-backs.

READY COTTON QUOTATION

	Bombay, June 21. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	350	.....
Bengal Fine	345	335
Bengal F.G.	340	330
Sindh-Punjab Fine	345	335
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	340	330
Wardha H'ngt Fine	290	280
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	370
Arvi Fine	385	370
Amraoti Fine	375	350
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370/72	350
Mulkapur Fine	360/62	340/45
Khandesh Fine	355/58	335
Muthia Fine	.....	320/25
Jowar/Purna F.G. G.S.	390	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	355	345
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	345
Indoro/Ujjain Fine	375	365
Burwah Sanavad Fine	230/65	355
Surat	475	.....
Navsari	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	405	.....
" Fine	415	.....
Westerns M.G.	395/400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	475/80	.....
Miraj/Sangli	 415	.....
Comuta Good	415/20	.....
Dholera	.....	.....
Kad/Vitamgam	.....	.....

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 21.

100	G. G. Kesha	Dhulia	320
100	Langli & Co.	Kudchi	330
100	Vardhman Bros.	Bijapur	337
100	Japan T. & Co.	Shegaon	340
100	Do.	Hingoli	340
100	Do.	Amraoti	340
200	Do.	Berar	347/350
300	H. Rambhagat	Khamgaon	325
200	Volkart Bros.	Amraoti	351
200	Do.	Purna	342
100	Vardhman Bros.	Dhulia	330
100	Do.	Sailu	335
200	Ralli Bros.	Aurangabad	330
100	Gokuldas Dossa	Amiar	292 1/2
200	Forbes & Co.	Badarpur	395

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, June 21.

SILVER.

London Ready	27	4	0
London Forward	27	4	0
American Cent	59	12	0
China Opening	2	8	4
China Closing	2	8	4
Ready	61	13	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	61/12	61/15	61/11	61/12 61/12
Tejimundi	0/14/			
Sawan	61/12	61/15/6	61/12	61/13
Tejimundi	1/8/-			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought. Very little business doing. Market closed with sellers at the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	0
Ashad	21	7	6
Sawan	21	8	6
National City	21	8	3
Narandas Mamordas	21	8	0
Narandas Motilal	21	6	8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 21.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	323	204,537	312,307
Central India	471	293,654	293,317
Barsi and Nagar	686	311,654	196,574
Hyderabad-Gaorani	572	116,589	68,312
Berar	382	720,954	562,975
Central Provinces	175	303,499	227,467
Total Oomras	2,609	2,050,887	1,660,933
Dholera	11,247	292,127	178,170
N.-W. Provinces		64,228	57,340
Rajputana		136,184	115,119
Sind-Punjab		136,184	115,119
Broach		266,470	237,171
Coompta & Dharwar	2,774	122,587	117,547
Westerns-Northerns	914	41,603	57,001
Cocanada		7	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,345	26,990
Persian		4,853	4,094
American		84,437	292,971
Egyptian and African	56	67,412	76,385
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	252
Total	17,983	3,215,371	2,877,409

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 21.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th June This year	Last year
Europe	2,568	674,608	316,261
Japan and China	5,251	1,083,434	1,230,814
Coast Ports		23,475	20,635
Up-country by Rail		70,567	118,539
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		417,59	23,982
Total	7,819	1,893,783	1,810,229

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 21

Bengal Dec/Jan	358
Bengal July	359
Broach Apl/May	397
Broach July/Aug	399
Oomra Dec/Jan	373
Oomra July	364

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	360	353	346	339	331
S./P.	358	351	344	257	329
Rajputana	360	353	346	339	331
Broach		418	413	403	393
S./D.		413	408	401	394
P./A.		428	423	416	408
K./V.		404	401	396	388
Dholera		401	398	393	389
Kalajan		401	2985	393	386
Cutch			413	408	401
Surat		465	460	455	450
Rajpipla		461	456	451	446
Navsari		485	480	475	470
Oomra No. 3	383	376	369	359	
C. P. No. 1	405	398	391	381	
C. P. No. 2	594	387	380	370	
Khandesh		365	355	345	335
Muthia			345	335	325
Southern		400	395	390	385
Comptah			425	415	405

PRODUC QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.

Wheat	3,330 cwts.
Linseed	4,600 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,824 ,,
Gingellyseeds	795 ,,
Groundnuts	2,021 ,,
Castorseed	3,843 ,,
Rice	2,630 ,,
Myrabollams	2,267 ,,
Cottonseed	3,986 ,,
Mowraseed	799 ,,
Gram	621 ,,
Joowar	513 ,,
Barley	120 ,,
Bajree	92 ,,
Coal	1,487 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubber, lb, spot sellers 0-9 5-8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GOOD DEMAND IN MILL SHARES

INDUSTRIALS STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, June 21.

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about unchanged prices with Dyeing 897/8, Fazal 862/8, Pearl 565 and Century 412/8. There was general buying and short covering in erpectation of an early end of the strike. There is increasing demand for cloth and some mills are reported doing some sales. Prices of raw cotton are also hardening and the stocks of cloth are likely to fetch better prices. There was absence of sellers and prices closed better.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was good enquiry for Tata Iron Shares and rumours are current that the outlook at Jamshedpur will soon be raised. Defds opened at Rs. 295/- and improved to Rs. 301/4. The close was steady at Rs. 300/-. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 79/12 and Rs. 80/14. Hydros were steady with a small turnove. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 363/12 and hardened to Rs. 370 on bull support but closed at Rs. 367/8. Some vague rumours of strike in Tramway's induced increased selling pressure. Alcock and Burmas were steady. There was some covering in Scindia Shares.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 20.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	372 8
50	Apollo	6.
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	903/12
200	Fazulbhoy	870
250	Century	416/4
100	Central India	502/8
500	Central India Pref.	487/8
100	Colaba Land	123/12
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	163/12
250	Currim	200
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	93/12
10	E D Sassoon	0/13/9
100	Elphinstone	16
50	Finlay	122/8
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	25
100	Gokak	123/12
100	Indian Bleaching	257/8
25	Central	26
100	Indore Malwa	358/12
250	Jamshed Mfg.	87/8
50	Kastoorchand	15/8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	252/8
100	Laxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1550
200	New Great	263/12
100	New City	112/8
200	Pearls	468/12
100	Phoenix	388/12
200	Pabaney	253/12
100	Sholapur	6800
2500	Simplex	133/12
50	Swan	122/8
100	Swadeshi	490
500	Tata Mill	62/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1495
125	Imperial	371/4
50	India	95
25	Eastern	93/8
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	302/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Gen. Prov. Ry. xd.	99
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bazirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	732/8
100	Alcock	391/4
125	B. Burma	828/12
125	B. Burma No. 1	302/8
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	157/8
50	Tramway Pref	94/8
2220	Bombay Steam	283/12
50	Bombay Teleprone	50
10	Bundi Cement	25/4
200	Indian Cement	367/8
10	Central India Mining	17
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	283/12
50	Katni Deferred	955
25	New India Insur	20/10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	10/14
10	" " Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10	Shivrajpur	36/12
	India Steam	13
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	80/14
20	Tata Iron Deferred	300
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94/4
100	Tata Hydro	1115
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord	330
1000	Tata Power Pref	925

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.

Silver—China banks bought and sold business moderate. Market is quiet.

Spot	27 1-4
Forward	27 1-4

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/12

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/1.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1983 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/9.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10.

6-1/2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.

Forward Rates.—3rd July sett.

3-1/2 Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/6 1945/55 Rs. 106/9.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 21.

3 months 3-13/16 per cent.

6 months 3-15/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 5-1/2 to 6 per cent.

One month 5 per cent.

Three months 5-1/4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 21.

Prices have dropped by about annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/- per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11/- per cwt F B H

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.

S S Colinder Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment May Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment May Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 20-6-28	9210000	13879000
,, Yesterday do	4000	6000
Exports to date do	7077000	10724000
Stock at Ports 15-6-28	669000	1387000
,, Interior Towns do	494000	538000
,, Liverpool 15-6-28	859000	1337000
Visible Supply 15-6-28	3253000	4453000
Quantity in Sight do	13958000	18681000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

	Muktsar, June 19.
Wheat ready	4 4 0 to 4 8 0
Wheat Har	4 5 0
Wheat Asuj	4 11 0
Gram ready	3 11 0 to 3 13 0
Gram Sawan	3 13 9
Gram Bhadon	3 13 3
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Barley Ready	3 1 6
Barley Asuj	4 6 0
Rapeseed Ready	7 4 0 to 7 10 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 12 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. MALOJA with the English mails of June 7, due at 6 a.m.

Arrival of the Indian Hockey Team by the s.s. MALOJA, Ballard Pier, 6 a.m.

Exhibition Hockey Match: Indian Olympic Team vs. Bombay XI, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 23.

Harwood League—Ulsters vs. Warwicks—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ANAVIL SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the Anavil Samaj will be held on Sunday (the 24th instant) at 4 p.m. at Hirabag, Bombay.

A NEW LABOUR PAPER.

Bombay Labour will shortly have another monthly to be published in English and Marathi. It will be published by Mr. Jhabvala under the auspices of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union, and ventilate the grievances, and fight for the rights, and privileges of the men working in the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

RENT ACT BILL MEETINGS.

A meeting of the tenants of the Gabriel John Pereira's Chawl, situate at Matunga, will be held in the chawl to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. to consider and support the Bill of Mr. Narandas Bechar.

Another meeting of the tenants of the Lanke's Chawl situate in Dhus Wadi, Thakurdwar, will be held to-day (Friday) in the chawl at 9 p.m. to consider and support the Bill of Mr. Narandas Bechar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Tacoma Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 17th June, and is due to arrive here on the 16th July via usual ports.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

JAIN SCHOLARSHIP.

A Cutchi Dasha Osmal Jain student who has passed the Matriculation Examination (with Sanskrit as second language) in the current year is to be awarded "Premabai Scholarship" for the current year by the Managing Committee of Shri Cutchi Dasha Osmal Jain Boarding School (Khadala, Mandvi, Bombay) Candidates should forward their applications, with marks obtained, to the Hon. Secretary before 15th July, 1928.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Alice Building, Hornby Road, on Monday (the 25th inst.) at 7-15 p.m. to express our deep sense of sorrow at the very sad death of Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master, one of our founders and past presidents, and one of the most enthusiastic workers in the cause of the Union and the medical profession for the last forty years.

G WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The office and the Khadi shop will be removed from 1-7-28 to Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

"BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA."

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall, when Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "Bardoli Satyagraha."

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

There will be a meeting of Railway staff under the auspices of the above Union at Agra, near the Railway Institute on 23rd instant, when Mr. Charry will preside. A new centre has been started for the benefit of the railwaymen on I. M. Section.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 am. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12 noon Close Down.
7 p.m. "London Fashions by Mail" by Evelyn Russell.
7-10 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Rasiklal Vin—Some Gujarati Raas.
Master Vasant—Vocal Music.
8-30 p.m. Interval.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-20 p.m. "Our London Letter" by Evelyn Russell.
9-30 p.m. The Harpsichord: As played and Recorded by Violet Gordon Woodhouse: "The Italian Concerto" Bach.
8-45 p.m. Dance Music: The Taj Mahal Dance Orchestra. Musical Director:—Mr. Harold Elmes. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

PENSION FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

MR. NARIMAN,S AMMENDMENT LOST

HEATED DEBATE INCO RPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation after a heated debate of an hour and a half on Thursday sanctioned a special pension of Rs. 166-10-8 per month to Mr. R. G. Robottom, Assessor and Collector, who retires from Municipal service in October next. Several councillors contended that honesty or length of service was not a criterion, while others urged the House to be fair and honest to their officers who had served the Corporation conscientiously for a number of years. After a good deal of discussion, the proposition was agreed to.

PENSION FOR RETIRING OFFICER.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that as recommended by the Commissioner, Mr. R. G. Robottom, Assessor and Collector, on leave prior to retirement, be granted a monthly pension of Rs. 416-10-8 from the date of expiry of his leave, viz., from the 10th October, 1928, and an additional pension of Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem for meritorious service.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposing the proposition said the Commissioner was getting over-generous at the expense of the ratepayers, but he reminds the House that the pension charges had been doubled than what it was a few years ago, and now they should cry a halt to such extraordinary and special pensions.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with Dr. Viegas and said Mr. Robottom started his career 38 years ago as a mere clerk on a salary of Rs. 25 per month and had risen to the top of the ladder as Assessor and Collector on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. He was non-matriculate and the Corporation had given him more than he deserved for his honesty and length of service. Mr. Nariman even questioned the merit and ability of Mr. Robottom as from 1924 to 1927 the outstanding arrears of the Assessment Department was Rs. 13 lakhs. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the resolution be recorded, and only ordinary pension due to him be granted.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. J. Murzban was surprised that the Nationalist members who opposed an additional pension of Rs. 166-10-8 per month to a servant of the Corporation for his honest and meritorious service, had no scruples of conscience at all for sanctioning Rs. 1,000 per day for the mill-strikers' last week.

Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin contended that Mr. Robottom was their servant and had got more than he deserved for his services. He enquired why the Commissioner had not recommended a special pension to Mr. Daruwalla, the Drainage Engineer, who retired recently, though he had rendered more meritorious service to the city and the Corporation than Mr. Robottom.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai supported the proposition.

NOTHING SHORT OF "JOBBERY".

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the length of service was not the criterion for a special pension. Except in the case of Mr. Masani, he said, in every case where the Corporation had sanctioned a special pension it was due to personal influence and the number of votes the applicant got from the Councillors. It was nothing short of a jobbery.

Mr. H. P. Mody reminded the House that Mr. Robottom had served the Corporation for over 38 years and that he had contributed towards the Pension Fund for 30 years. He had also raised the Municipal revenue by 75 per cent. Mr. Mody asked: Was this not meritorious service? If it was not, then all he could say was that it was not honest to the Corporation, nor was it fair to their officers.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said special pension was a vicious method and they should do away with it.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee urged the House either to do away with the rule of special pensions or if they retained it, they should interpret it honestly.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the words "meritorious service" loses their force in the Municipal service as the Commissioner was appointed by the Government and certain officers carried favour with the Commissioner. It was the duty of every officer to work honestly and spotlessly; and if Mr. Robottom worked honestly he did nothing more than his duty, and there was nothing meritorious about it.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot supporting the resolution gave his personal experience in regard to Mr. Robottom, and said he never made any distinction between a Councillor and a private citizen, and always tried to get as much as possible for the Municipal Corporation. He thought Mr. Robottom a conscientious and hard-working officer and deserved the special pension.

Dr. S. P. Mehta also supported the proposition.

AMENDMENT LOST.

At this stage a closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Nariman put to vote was declared lost by the show of hands. A poll was demanded and the result was that 29 voted for the amendment and 33 against it. It was therefore declared lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

QUESTION OF TRAMWAY FARES

NO EXTRA FARE ON MINOR EXTENSIONS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee appointed by the municipal corporation to report on the question of tramway fares have submitted the following report which will come for discussion this month:

This Committee have given their very best consideration to the question in all its aspects, in consultation with the Commissioner and in conference with the Tramways and Telephone Committee, and they beg to recommend that the following terms of settlement be offered to the Tramways Company for their acceptance:—

(1) That for a journey on the following extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of one anna:

Lalbaug to Dadar.
Sandhurst Road to Wari Bunder.
Wari Bunder to Tank Bunder.

(2) That for a journey from or to any point on the extensions referred to in (1) above to or from any point on the Company's system outside those extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of 1 1/2 annas.

(3) That no extra fares should be charged on any of the following minor extensions: Girgaum Portuguese Church to Byculla Bridge; Tardeo Terminus to Gilder Street; Opera House to Girgaum Portugues Church; and Dhobi Talao to Flora Fountain.

Passengers to and from the limits of these extensions should be carried over the whole systtm at the rates in force for such journey.

(4) That outside the 1/2 anna fare limits of the Gowalia Tank Road Extension a fare of one anna be charged for any journey covering a distance of two and a half miles to and from the Gowalia Tank Terminus and a fare of 1 1/2 annas beyond such limits.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS.

The effects of these recommendations will be (a) that the fare of one anna will be retained on the old lines, i.e., on the lines that existed in 1905, the date of the Deed of Concession so that the right of the travelling public granted under the Deed of Concession shall not be interfered with, (b) that the minimum fare chargeable will be only one anna and the maximum 1 1/2 annas so that a passenger will be entitled to travel from any part of the City to any other part for "1 1/2" annas."

As regards the fare on the Gowalia Tank Extension the Committee argued for a considerable time with the Company's Officials, who were present at the meeting by invitation, with a view to inducing them to agree to fix fare for the extension at one anna only in view of the fact that it is also a small extension and that therefore it should be treated in the same manner as the other small extensions referred to in clause (3) of para. 4 above, but the Company's Officials would not agree with the Committee, hence as an alternative the arrangement referred to in clause (4) of above was arrived at. The Committee have approved of this suggestion and they beg to commend it to the Corporation for approval.

It must be, however, observed that this arrangement does not affect any extensions that the Tramways Company may choose to construct in the future. The fare to be charged on such future extensions will be settled on their merits when specific proposals for extensions are put up to the Corporation for approval.

REFUSAL TO PAY INCREASED ASSESSMENT

In connection with the High Court case regarding Mr. Gogate's refusal to pay enhanced assessment in Deogadh Taluka of Ratnagiri District, it transpires that it was the hearing of the appeal on the merits of the case, and not a transfer application as inaccurately stated in our yesterday's report.

Calcutta, June 21.—In the recent Council bye-election from Nadia non-Mahomedan constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the conviction of B. K. Lahiri on the Lakshmi Cotton Mill defalcation case Ranjit Palchowdhury (Congress) polled 6225 votes and Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Mookerjee Independent 1014 votes.—A. P.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

A UNANIMOUS DEMAND

APPEAL TO ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from a memorandum submitted by Mr. S. V. Koujalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. P. G. Halkatti, President of the Karnatak Unification Sangha, to the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference on the subject of the Unification of Karnatak:—

Even so far back as the Mahabharata, Karnatak has been mentioned as one distinct Desha. Historically speaking we can trace clearly that mighty empires were ruled by Kanarese dynasties like the Chalukyas and the Rastrkutas and by the Vijanagar kings. It was in 1565 that the Karnatak was cut up into parts which state of things continued till the wars of the Peshwas, the Nizam and Tippu. After the fall of Tippu Karnatak was divided and portions of it came to be ruled by Mysore, the Nizam, and the English. This kind of division still continues. But linguistically Karnatak has ever continued to be one and since language is always nine points of culture and its very vehicle, Karnatak has ever continued to be one culturally. The province only awaits unification in order that it may develop brilliantly its own language and culture, and thus serve India better.

Karnatak lies to-day distributed over not less than five administrations. Roughly speaking eight of its districts are in Mysore, three in Hyderabad, four in Bombay, three in Madras and one in Coorg. In addition to this a number of small States are ruled by small Chiefs and Maharajas.

The immediate demand of Karnatak is that the whole of British Karnatak should be formed into a single administrative Province, thus leaving untouched the treaty rights, etc., of the States. We have the honour to state here that such portions of British Karnatak together with their population, etc., are sufficient to form a Province and that the Province will be quite self-supporting.

There are in all six big districts, namely, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Bellary, Karwar and Mangalore; and two small districts, Nilgiris and Coorg. It may be mentioned here that though at present Coorg has a separate administration the Zamindars' Conference of Coorg has passed resolutions for the last three years favouring Unification with Karnatak. We include five out-lying Kanarese Talukas also. The total area of these parts is 35,408 square miles and the population according to the census figures of 1921 is 6,357,762. The total revenue is Rs. 25,799,385 and the total expenditure Rs. 20,919,367. So there is a clear balance of Rs. 4,880,016 for running the Provincial Government at a liberal computation when it comes into existence. This must be sufficient to prove that the Province of Karnatak will not only be self-supporting, but will spare a decent amount for its development.

Karnatak, as it stands, is an undeveloped province. It has immense potentialities of economic development. We enumerate below a few of the practical ways and means which would add to the prosperity of the Province and thus add also to its revenues:

(a) There is scope for irrigation works though the Bombay and Madras Governments have neglected this fact. There are rivers like the Krishna, the Tungabhadea, the Ghataprabha, the Bheema, the Malaprabha, the Varada together with many other streams. Such irrigation is sure to double the agricultural yield in many parts of Karnatak. (b) The laying of coast-line railways and development of communications is sure to increase the coast-line trade of Karnatak. (c) A port at Bhatkal together with the railway communications mentioned above is sure to make Karnatak a great commercial centre as of old and with its rich teak forests it can commence ship-building as well. (d) Karnatak has rich geological strata as evidenced by the Kobalgitti gold fields, manganese ore, Kolar gold fields, etc. Exploration of it is likely to lead to rich rifts of many a useful ore. (e) A vast amount of raw material such as cotton, cotton-seed, ground-nut, kopra, myrobalan, etc., is exported. There are clear possibilities here for developing manufacture of cloth and oils. (f) Development of electric works is possible in the near future in Karnatak as it has Sahyadri hill ranges and numerous water-ways crossing over them.

Thus Karnatak which, as shown above, is already self-supporting financially, is sure to increase its wealth if it is only given an opportunity to put its own house in order and when it ceases to suffer from neglect at the hands of the Bombay and Madras Government.

APPENDIX.

The following is the revenue and expenditure of the 8 districts of Karnatak:—

REVENUE.

Names of districts.	Total revenue from Central and Pro. heads. Rs.
1. Belgaum	4,050,000
2. Bijapur	2,850,000
3. Dharwar	5,200,000
4. North Kanara	1,780,000
5. South Kanara	5,150,168
6. Bellary	4,045,819
7. Coorg	1,300,000
8. Nilgiris	1,423,396
Total	25,799,383

EXPENDITURE.

Names of districts.	Total revenue from Central and Pro. heads. Rs.
1. Belgaum	36,00,000
2. Bijapur	20,90,000
3. Dharwar	39,60,000
4. North Kanara	18,10,000
5. South Kanara	30,13,476
6. Bellary	32,61,038
7. Coorg	13,00,000
8. Nilgiris	18,84,853
Total	2,09,19,367

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928.

I am sure Bombay will give today a splendid welcome to the heroes of the stick, the Hockey Team from India who beat all records in Europe.

* * *

It was truly an Olympic success and our enthusiasm and appreciation, including the financial variety of it, should be equally Olympic. Bombay should behave to-day like the college in a University town in England of which the following delightful story is told.

* * *

A visitor once went to this town in "May Week." Sauntering up to the gates of a college, he found life so still, the place looked so sepulchral and deserted, that he could not help asking the Porter:

"Why, where are the young fellows?"

"Gone to the Boats, Sir," was the reply.

"And where are the dons?"

"Gone to the Boats, Sir."

"But the master at least must be in. Where is the master?"

"Gone to the Boats, Sir."

* * * *

The stranger gave it up. He went to the Boats too. I hope this evening the Burra Sabs in our commercial houses will not mind if the staff take an hour off and assist at the glorious civic reception over which Bombay's Mayor is to preside.

* * *

George Town, British Guiana, South America, must be a merry, go-ahead place.

* * * * *

"The Daily Chronicle" of George Town, a journal which has passed the age of adolescence, provides interesting reading. Even the advertisements should be an inspiration to folk out here. They are "written up" on high moral principles.

* * * *

That is because George Town people are nearer to the land of Babbits and Elmer Gantrys than to any other country.

* * *

From the "Bausch and Lomb Magazine," "The Daily Chronicle" features "by courtesy of Dr. F. F. Tomasi" their author "The Ten Commandments of Advertising." They have a history behind them though it does not go so far back as Moses.

* * *

They were "presented" by the Rochester Better Business Bureau to its members. They are the "Ten Commandments for Successful Retail Advertising."

* * *

The Commandments are a complicated affair. Nothing so simple as "Honour Thy Father and Mother" about them. I can only quote one.

* * *

"I shall assist no advertiser to represent himself as other than he really is, nor his product for what it is not."

* * * *

Antique shops cannot be opened, therefore, by members of the Rochester Better Business Bureau. That goes without saying. Therefore I should as well say it. But a firm in humble acceptance of the Commandment advertises in the "Daily Chronicle" motor cycles "made like a gun." They must be a new variety.

* * * *

The Simla correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" reports that a Police Constable on duty at the Mall, "in the vicinity of the house of the local Superintendent of Police" has been very active.

* * * *

"He has been imposing a dead silence on all who pass the Mall at that point, so that his Chief may not be disturbed." The correspondent says "This has already led to one or two minor brawls."

* * * *

What was the language of the Police Chief when he discovered that this cherished silence was broken. He could not have taken the disturbance silently. And then did the Constable run him in for disobeying orders? That ought to have been the case. Otherwise how can you preserve Law and Order in this country?

* * * *

American Tourist (doing England): "Say, Kin you tell me if I am right for W. Shakespeare's house?"

Rustic: "Yezzir, but there's no need to hurry. He is dead."

"GUINEA WORM IN GORAI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If the simple folk of Gorai and adjoining villages are crying in the wilderness, the All-Merciful hears them and for their own good, makes the tin gods of the earth-earthy powers-that-be turn a deaf ear to their cries. But human nature never knows when it is in luck. Ye, unsophisticated Gorians, take thought. Look on Juhu, what a lovely heaven of rest and peace it was less than a decade ago and what it is now, at least the near end of it. And if the bridge over the creek does not materialise do not think it an unmixed evil.

As for medical science (so-called) coming to your aid against guinea worms, if your home-made simples cannot rid you of the pest, be thankful for small mercies. If, and when medical science steps in, ten to one (the chances are) you will find it a case of "Out of the frying pan into the fire". "Sanitas" may be the last word in physical progress but it must always be guided by.

VERB. SAP.

Bombay, June 20., 1928.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT CHINCH BUNDER

INJURED MAN FALLS NEAR RY. LINE

On Thursday at about 3 p.m. the first floor and the ground floor of a house situated at Chinch Bunder Road, G. I. P. Railway, belonging to Deoji Khetshi, collapsed all of a sudden. The debris of the collapsed portion of the house fell near the railway lines (G. I. P. Railway) and one Vasanji Ghela who was at the time of the collapse was entering the latrine on the first floor fell near the railway line. He got injuries on his right hand, but fortunately they were slight. So he was treated at the J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home. The tenants of the house have been warned to vacate the house at once.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.98
To-day's Opening Rate	21.00
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	21.10
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL.

	June 21.
Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.20
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.26
Difference	+.19

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 400 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 21.
Silver Ready	27 2 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 2 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	61 13 0
2nd Settlement	61 12 0

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

G. D. A.

ENROLMENTS have commenced at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute.

Best Staff,
Best Training,
Best Results.

Ask any Commerce Student before joining. The Session has commenced from the 20th of June.

Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928

WELCOME HOME.

To-day the victorious Indian Olympic Hockey Team will be welcomed home after their successful tour to Europe, and from the arrangements in hand it appears that this welcome will be memorable in the annals of Indian sport. Somehow India has never seemed to support seriously any kind of sport, and though there have been suggestions and schemes for introducing Indian athletes and sportsmen into the arena of nations, the lack of substantial financial aid has always made these impracticable, and the country consequently has had to hide its light under a bushel. It is a misfortune that the well-to-do classes in India cannot make it possible for their country to take its place on a footing of equality with the other nations, to join in that world-wide comradeship which is engendered by sport, no matter in whatever shape, and to partake of the benefits derived in that field of life in which communal bias is extinct and sordid gain unknown. Surely this should be enough to appeal to the generosity of those upon whom so much depends. If all contributed their mite there would be enough to enable India to be represented in every field of sport.

It was a bold venture on the part of the Indian Hockey Association to send a representative team to Amsterdam and the brilliant success it has achieved has not only justified the confidence of those who initiated the idea, but also opened the eyes of the world to the latent possibilities of sport in India. Throughout its tour abroad the team suffered defeat on only one occasion, while in the Olympic Tournament it had a triumphal progress, gaining the Hockey championship of the world without having a goal scored against it. It must be remembered that all this was done under conditions and in an environment wholly strange and disadvantageous to the players, a perpetual struggle against odds. Europe has amply honoured the victors and wherever they have been they have always had a great reception. It is now for the home land to outdo the stranger in showering honours on its heroes. A special committee has met under the presidency of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and containing some of the leading citizens of Bombay to arrange the details, and everything points to a right royal reception. Owing to the inability of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to be present, his representative will meet the team on their arrival and deliver his message of welcome to Mr. Pennigar, the captain.

The main difficulty throughout the tour has been a decided shortage of funds, and at the present moment several thousands of rupees are required to meet the expenses incurred by the team. With a view to assist the organisers in this respect, an exhibition hockey match has been arranged between the tourists and a combined Bombay team for this evening on the Cooperage. The football stands will be available and [illegible] a rush for reserved [illegible]rs. Rose and Co. being in charge [illegible] booking. The free sides also will be enclosed for the occasion and eight annas per head will be charged for entrance to those parts of the ground.

The Western India Hockey Association are doing everything in their power to make the event a success in every way, and it is hoped the Bombay public will stand by them in their task and roll up in their thousands to swell the funds which, surely, are meant for a deserving cause. This is the first time that representatives of India have won recognition in a remarkable manner in international sports circles, and it is but fair that their mere expenses, if nothing else, are guaranteed. The match in itself should be worth watching, for it will give the tourists a chance of obtaining their revenge for the defeat they sustained at the hands of the same team just before they sailed for Europe. Bombay, which will field the same team with one exception as before, will have a far more difficult task to repeat its previous performance, for the Olympic players, by their matches abroad, have gained that understanding which they lacked on their first appearance here. It is hoped weather conditions will be favourable, as then local enthusiasts may well expect to witness a match which will have few equals. India must not fail in her duty to her champions, and Bombay, being her premier city, should justify her reputation by giving them a fitting reception.

A REACTIONARY BILL.

The full text of the Indian High Courts Bill is now available to the public in India, but not till after it was introduced in the House of Lords 6,000 miles away from India and passed its first reading there. A careful examination of the Bill shows that it is even more reactionary than it was considered to be on the strength of a brief report of its provisions. It is in keeping with the bureaucratic methods of the British Government in India that so re-rograde a measure is sought to be smuggled in without the least previous inkling of it being vouchsafed to the people it concerns. Under the present Act High Court Judges are drawn from three main groups, (1) barristers and advocates, (2) members of the Indian Civil Service, and (3) judicial officers in the service of Government and pleaders. The present law further provides that at least a third of the High Court Judges should belong to each of the first two classes and that only a member of the first class can be a Chief Justice. Under the normal application of this law, pleaders get a little less than a third share, say a fourth, of the appointments in a High Court, but they cannot hold the post of Chief Justice. The new Bill removes the last disability of pleaders but at the same time inflicts a fresh wrong upon them and the country. It lumps up the pleaders with barristers and advocates in the first of the three groups mentioned above. This is an artful dodge. As about a third of the judges are drawn from the first group, and as pleaders can not claim such priority over barristers in the first group as they can over the service judges other than Civilians in the third group, the new Bill in effect reduces the pleaders' appointments to about a sixth of the total appointments in a High Court. At the same time it leaves about a third of the appointments clean to the service judges without any competition from pleaders. It, of course, leaves the reserved privilege of the Civilians intact. Nay—and this is the worst feature of the Bill,—it allows a member of the I. C. S. to be a Chief Justice.

The net result of the Bill is that pleaders have a bare possibility—not the same thing as a probability—of being Chief Justices; but their total share of Judgeships is almost certain to be reduced. On the other hand, Civilians and service judges will get more than a half of the appointments and a Civilian may even be a Chief Justice. In short, the Executive will dominate the highest Judiciary. This is really a menace to law and good Government. It is one more blow to the principle of separating the Judiciary from the Executive. To make it even possible for a seasoned Civilian to be a Chief Justice is a flagrant infringement of an ancient established practice. If any Minister in England had dared to suggest that the office of Lord Chief Justice should be thrown open to a member of the Civil Service, he would be laughed out for his pains. But anything and everything, it seems, is possible in India to accommodate the heaven-born service. The British Government have once again flouted public opinion in India, the Government of India continuing to be subservient. But we have no doubt the public of India will not allow their opinion to be long flouted.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

Mr. S. V. Koujalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. P. G. Halakatti, President of the Karnatak Unification Sangha, have submitted a joint memorandum to the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference on the subject of unification of Karnatak. The case made out by this memorandum for unifying all the Kanarese-speaking districts in British India into one separate province is very strong. Karnatak, the memorandum points out, was even in the days of the Mahabharata a distinct "Desha". So it remained till the wars of Tipu, the Nizam and the Peshwas dismembered it. It is to-day distributed over not less than five administrations. Roughly speaking, eight of its districts are in Mysore, three in Hyderabad, four in Bombay, three in Madras and one in Coorg, not to mention the small Kanarese States ruled by small Chiefs. This unnatural dismemberment has brought about during the last fifteen years a strong desire to restore as early as possible the unity and integrity of Karnatak. The immediate demand is that the whole of British Karnatak should be formed into a separate province, thus leaving untouched the delicate question of the treaty rights of the States. The most important feature of the demand is that Karnatak is solid behind it, with no dissentient community or party against it.

The question now is whether British Karnatak by itself is large enough and rich enough to be formed into a separate province. The memorandum points out, quoting official figures, that British Karnatak is over 35,000 square miles in area, with a population of about six and a half millions and possesses an annual revenue of two and a half crores. The normal expenditure is about two crores, which leaves a good margin for running a Provincial Government and for developmental purposes. There is plenty of scope for development in Karnatak, which has, unfortunately, been hitherto the Cinderella of the Presidency. Thus, the memorandum says: "Karnatak, which is already self-supporting financially, is sure to increase its wealth if it is only given an opportunity to put its own house in order and when it ceases to suffer from neglect at the hands of the Bombay and Madras Governments." We trust the All-Parties' Conference will help Karnatak in getting the opportunity it legitimately deserves.

PILING UP FAVOURS

At their Tuesday's meeting the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, that is, the permanent European majority in whose hands lies the real control over the administration of the Port, succeeded in the teeth of opposition from all the Indian members present in granting passage concessions "Home" to officers of the Port Trust on the same basis as recommended by the Lee Commission. The arguments advanced in favour of this piling up of more amenities on foreign officers were of a kind which Indians will have no hesitation in attributing to racial favouritism. The Port of Bombay was reported by the Chairman to be in a prosperous condition. Other Port Trusts had, it was asserted, already given these concessions. On behalf of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas vigorously denounced this "infectious principle" that because other bodies in India showered favours on a particular class of officers and neglected the duty of Indianisation of administration, the Bombay Port Trust must follow suit. The Lee Commission at least recommended Indianisation. In the Bombay Port Trust this part of the scheme adumberated in the Lee Report is conveniently ignored. It is hard to understand what induced the Indian members of the Trust to refrain from voting on this occasion.

THE LATE LOKAMANYA.

BIOGRAPHY BY MR. N. C. KELKAR

(BY THE HON. MR. G. S. KHAPARDE).

III*

The views of the Lokamanya in politics are too well-known to require a detailed statement. He was not only an erudite scholar, a deep thinker, an astute politician, a far-seeing statesman and above all a tough patriot. Political salvation of India was his goal and he worked for it all his life. He was obsessed by it. Early and late, night and day, he thought of nothing-else, and even a superficial review of the main incidents of his life, would show, how purposefully he laboured all through to accomplish it. Even in the period of insensibility which preceded death, his words whenever spoken were about it to the exclusion of every thing else.

His physical body in undergoing dissolution yielded all its impulses to the mind which though unconscious, was so used to one and the same kind of thinking, that it fell into the usual groove and its last movement of disappearing into the spiritual, had taken hold of the cumulative effort of a lifetime to be converted into articulate words which conveyed his ideal of the political salvation of India. This to the Hindu mind suggests the reincarnation of the Lokamanya in future to complete and put the coping-stone on the edifice which he endeavoured to erect during his last sojourn in this physical world.

THE RULING PASSION.

His contribution to Indian politics by written and spoken words, and by personal example were great. It is not necessary to recall them in detail. He wished Indians to be in India what English people are in England. That was his ideal and one may put what label he likes to it. It may be Home Rule, Dominion Status, or any other combination of words. That however was the real thing for which he worked all his life and had to go to jail more than once for maintaining it, publicly and privately. It is a peculiar coincidence indicative of the tremendous powers of mind that all his important works were planned and written by him during these various periods of his incarceration, under circumstances in which others would have lost, and some did, lose their health, energy, and even the desire to work. His policy all through was of responsive co-operation though he formally enunciated it and coined the phrase expressing it only a few months before his death, and did so during a railway journey. In popular language it may be roughly described as "Like for Like." It had many rivals under the titles of Passive resistance, non-violent, non-co-operation, civil disobedience etc., etc., and they at one time appeared to swamp it altogether, but it survived, gradually acquired strength and now bids fair to come into its own. There is a responsive party working and includes in it Mr. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Doctor Moonjee and others. So it is not likely to disappear.

The principle underlying Responsive co-operation is so deeply embodied in human nature that it is generally followed by all but without expess recognition. Whether it is openly acknowledged or not is a matter of no great consequence. So long as those who act upon it keep to the right path, it matters little what they call themselves. We are too near in time to the events with which we are dealing and perhaps cannot see them in

(Continued on page 9.)

(*Previous articles appeared on 19th and 20th instant).

WHAT IS PAN-ISLAMISM

DESHBANDHU DAS'S VISION

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C.)

Pan-Islamism or the extra-territorial patriotism of the Mussalman has been the supreme political menace to generations of historians, since the novel doctrine of Islamic brotherhood was preached from the deserts of the Hedjaz. European students of history could easily unravel the knotty proposition of the unity of the Anglo-Saxon races and the unity of the Slavs. They could realise the implications of Pan-Hellenism and Pan-Teutonism. They could understand the unities of a common language, of a common culture, and a common race, but the problem of extra-territorial unity presented by Islam was a veritable riddle of the Sphinx. They could not comprehend it, for the simple reason that it was unprecedented in the history of mankind. It was, in particular, impossible for the materialist historian of the epoch of "worldly wisdom", which the *renaissance*, marking as it did the transition from the Middle Ages to the

A. BOGEY.

Modern world, had ushered in. The political historians and politicians of Europe, therefore, transformed the spiritual problem of religious brotherhood, which was based on the tenets of the Quran, into a bogy of Militant fanaticism. The wars between Russia and Turkey, and Turkey and Greece which had for the first time, evoked sympathy for the Turks, from those Islamic countries, like Persia, known to be the pronounced enemies of the Turkoman races, brought the problem of Pan-Islamism to a head. Those who have stu-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The New Minister.

The selection of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed as Minister to succeed the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah is made in accordance with the familiar and reactionary tradition of consolidating the position of the bureaucracy 'vis-a-vis' the popular representatives in the Council. The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain's appointment as Executive Councillor ensures the support of the entire Sind Muslim bloc on all critical occasions and Mr. Rafiuddin's selection is expected to keep the Presidency Muslims, with two or three exceptions, in the perpetual leading strings of officialdom. The Non-Brahmin claim has been rejected evidently because Government feel that, with the Muslim support assured, they may well continue to defy the rest of the Legislative Council. We trust at least one good will result from this appointment, namely, that the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council will give up its attitude of sitting on the fence in regard to the boycott of the Simon Commission.

A First Class Quarrel.

India should watch with great interest the first class quarrel now developing between the "bosses" of the British Labour Party and the rank and file led by men of the calibre of Mr. James Maxton and Mr. A. J. Cook. Reuter cables out portions of a letter the latter have written to the "New Leader" in which they complain that recently "there has been a serious departure," on the part of Labour's Front Bench politicians "from the basic principles of the Labour movement, namely, unceasing war against capitalism." They complain that British Labourites are now asked to believe that their Party "is no longer a working class Party but represents all sections of the community." This is understood to mean by the Left Wing of Labour to be only an attempt on the part of the "bosses" to make up to capitalism. The evident anxiety of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to see things from an Imperialist point of view, notably in regard to India and Egypt, has raised the ire of Mr. Maxton and a large number of members of the Independent Labour Party. They propose to hold conferences and meetings throughout the country to ascertain whether organised Labour in Britain is ready to accept the "new outlook," the MacDonald outlook, in regard to Labour's duties, civic and political. The Labour ex-Premier is in for a hard time.

Politics with Pistols.

The Yugo-Slav Parliament was the witness early this week of a tumultuous scene leading up to shooting. It must have been like a Wild West film. The unfortunate fact that the political frenzy of M. Rasitch, an Ex-Minister got the better of his discretion and caused him to shoot at the group led by M. Stephen Raditch, fatally assaulting the latter's nephew is sure to be taken advantage of by Yugo-Slavia's enemies abroad. The squabble between the coalition led by M. Velja Vukitchevitch, the Yugo-Slav Prime Minister and the Raditch family and its audherents in Parliament is of long duration. M. Stephen Raditch is a politician of choleric temperament and his fiery speeches are at times a source of inconvenience to his own friends. So the crafty group led by M. Vukitchevitch and M. Markinovitch, the Foreign Minister, do not really mind him much. The "Politika" of Belgrade recently had a cartoon depicting M. Stephan Raditch standing before the Prime Minister, and asking him how long be proposed to be in office. "So long as your tongue holds out" replies the Prime Minister. But the fatal assault on M. Raditch's nephew will weaken the influence of the present Government in Yugo-Slavia so much that Italy will be tempted not to lose this opportunity of bullying it into ratifying the Nettuno Convention.

The Service of India.

It is extraordinary what a number of people, particularly from abroad, desire to serve India at the present time. The human race is evidently learning to appreciate the value of kindness to neighbours. The announcement by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in their memorandum to the Simon Commission that organised women of England are most anxious with regard to the well-being of Indian women and, therefore, want British women representatives to be associated with the enquiry is sure to be regarded with suspicion by the Indian public. If organised women in Britain are so anxious to serve Indian women, why must they insist upon participating in a Commission of Enquiry the composition of which is regarded by Indians as an insult to them? There are plenty of other ways in which British women can help Indian women. One is not to believe in the lies spread by Miss Mayo.

This Picture and That.

Mr. B. F. Madon, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, did well to expose Government's apathy towards the Bank's proposal to inaugurate a fledged Land Mortgage Bank. All who know anything about rural finance admit that for improving the village lands and the lot of the ryot, a Land Bank that can give large and long-term loans on the security of land is a vital necessity, as sdrh loans are beyond the powers of Co-operative Credit Societies. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank offered to inaugurate a Land Bank if Government would give it the necessary help. As Government would not accept the Bank's suggestions, the latter had to carry on land mortgage business on a limited scale with the help of its own debentures. It then requested Government at least to take up its own debentures to the extent of five lakhs. But Government would take up only two lakhs and that, too, at a heavy discount. If Government had accepted the Bank's terms, it would not have cost them more than Rs. 25,000 a year. But Government would not forego this amount for the benefit of the ryot. Mr. Madon contrasted this attitude with that of the British Government which has sanctioned for a new Land Bank in Britain a loan of a crore of rupees for sixty years free of interest, a subscription of a lakh and a half every year for ten years and many other facilities. "Look at this picture and that," says Mr. Madon. How can the two be alike? Blood is always thicker than water.

"Shiraz."

M. Acharya writes from Berlin:—

"Confirmation is coming about the nature of undertaking executed by Mr. Himansu Rai and the Ufa to show that "in commerce for profit there are no national boundaries to be kept." In an Ufa service issued as advertisement for "their" film coming from India, Mr. Franz Osten writes about the film. Mr. Franz Osten is proud, because advertisement to take money out of the public demands that of him, that the east will consist throughout of "Natives." Next comes a bit of praise of Mr. Himansu Rai whom he discovered and made popular—at least as he asserts. Naturally Mr. Osten congratulates himself that he acquitted himself well in the "Light of Asia." Contrary to the puffed Press opinions created by the film producers, private opinion is that the "Light of Asia" was a "curiosity"—not a work of art nor based upon a good scenario, having made Buddha a modern "lover." Mr. Osten confesses in the Ufa service that he went in the service of "British Instructional Film Ltd." The Ufa, which puffs up the coming film is only the distributor intent upon a percentage of profits from the German public—the major portion of the profits going to the British firm with which it co-operates."

GOVERNMENT'S UNTENABLE POSITION

ACKNOWLEDGE MISTAKE STRAIGHTFORWARDLY

WANTED LARGE-MINDED STATESMANSHIP

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI ON BARDOLI BUNGLE

BOMBAY, June 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, ex-Advocate General, Bombay, has issued the following statement on the Bardoli question:—

"The situation in Bardoli has now assumed an aspect which must cause grave concern to everybody interested in the welfare of Gujarat as much from the point of view of the people as from the point of view of Government. It is now practically admitted that the reports and decisions of Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson cannot be supported. It is stated however, that there was some revision of the decisions taken by them but it is equally clear that none of those were based on any fresh inquiry. One can, therefore, say without hesitation that the grievances and the objections of the cultivators were such that they ought to have been met by Government. That not having been done, the cultivators resorted to steps which are now matters of common knowledge, but none of which can be said to involve any aggression or violence.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE STEPS."

The Government, on the other hand, have adopted a policy of enforcing payment, if possible, of assessment, the basis of which is, to put it at its best, doubtful and in doing so the steps which have been taken are certainly unjustifiable, the enormity of the measures is entirely out of all proportion to the payments withheld, and also, in that the obligation to pay was in itself doubtful.

A stage has now arrived when it appears that if the matters are carried further the issue appears to be one between Government with a fair acquiescence of the people governed and Government with the assistance of mercenaries. For though the Pathans have been withdrawn for the moment it is perfectly clear that the situation in Bardoli is sure to accentuate this somewhat difficult problem. If the justice of the claim for a fair and proper inquiry is once conceded, as it must be, none of the measures to enforce payment of assessment can stand justified.

WILL PRESTIGE STAND IN WAY?

It has been made clear over and over again that the basis on which the Government seek to justify the extreme measures taken, as if this was a wanton case of a deliberate campaign of Civil Disobedience, is put forward erreneously, if not designedly, finding that otherwise the justification of the treatment of the people at Bardoli would be hard to support, in the eyes of the public. It is still hoped that the old notion of the prestige of Government would not stand in the way of their acknowledging in a straight forward manner the mistakes that have occurred rather than continue in the path of accumulating trouble both for the people concerned and the Government responsible for their welfare. It does not behave Government to consider whether in the long run the enforcement of Government measures of doubtful value and validity should enforced upon an unwilling people by means of measures of this character and it is the duty of those who persist in a course from which there may still be a way out if the matter is dealt

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTER

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED APPOINTED

APPOINTMENT TO TAKE EFFECT FROM SATURDAY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed as Minister for Local Self-Government.

He will take charge of his office on Saturday, Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah simultaneously becoming a member of the Executive Council in succession to Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM ARRIVES

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME: LUNCH (1-15 P. M.): MATCH (5-45 PM AND PUBLIC RECEPTION (7—45 P.M.)

The Indian Hockey team lands in in Bombay to-day (Friday).

The programme of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team for to-day (Friday) is as under:—

7 a.m.: Indian Hockey Federation representatives will meet the team on board the ship in the smoking room.

7-30 a.m.: Captain Saymoor Williams, A.D.C. to the Governor representing His Excellency will present an autographed letter from the Governor to the Captain of the Team.

7-45 a.m.: The Council of the W.I.H.A. will welcome the Team in the smoking room.

8 a.m. The Team willl disembark and will be received in the Ballard Pier Hall by the citizens Reception Committee.

8-30 a.m. Breakfast on board.

10 a.m. Disembark and go to Y. M. C. A.

1-15 p.m. Assemble in the Moorish room at the Taj Mahal Hotel for lunch by the President of the Indian Hockey Federation.

5-15 p.m. Assemble on the Football ground for photograph.

5-45 p.m. Match with Bombay Eleven.

7-45 p.m. Public reception at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding. Sir Reginald Ford, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Major Bum Murdoch will be the speakers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The following is a full list of the subscriptions received by the Hon. Secretary, Western India Hockey Association, Bombay:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 500; Lt. Col. Ghorpurey Rs. 100; J. D. Mahaluxmidas Rs. 20; K Edwards Rs. 5; Henry Rankin Rs. 5; Phillip Harper Rs. 5; Government Telegraph Recreation Club Rs 5; through the Secretary, Union Gym. Rs 41; Bennett Coleman Co. Ltd. Rs. 100; Anonymous Rs. 50; N. V. Mandlik Rs. 100; Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. Rs. 100; R. H. Gahagan Rs. 100; Capt. Sir E. J. Headlam Rs. 30; Union Gymkhana, 2nd instalment Rs. 15; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Rs. 200; Total Rs. 1,306.

The following amounts have been received by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, the Treasurer, Civic Reception Committee:—

Sir Phiroz Sethna Rs. 100; Mr H M Mehta Rs. 100; Mr. R Grant Govan Rs. 50; Mr. C W E Arbuthnot Rs. 50; Mr. H B Clayton Rs. 25; Mr. Shapurji M Chochia Rs. 25; Mr. Bussa H Mehta Rs. 21; Sir Husseinally Currimbhoy Rs. 200; Dr G V Deshmukh Rs. 200; Rahimtulla M Chinoy Rs. 100; J B Boman-Behram Rs. 50; F E Dinshaw Rs. 50; Jos Alban D'Souza Rs. 30; K Natarajan Rs. 10; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Rs. 100; Iswardas Lakhmidas Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Petit Rs. 100; Ebrahim Dawood Kazi Rs. 100; Hooseinbhai Laljee Rs. 50; E J Hirjibehddin Rs. 50; E A Dabholkar Rs. 30; S D Billimoria Rs. 25; H P Mody Rs. 20; S S Batliwala Rs. 20; K F Nariman Rs. 15; Vithaldas D Govindjee Rs. 15; P J Murzban Rs. 15; Meyer Nissim Rs. 20; V N Chandravarkar Rs. 10; P D Mahalaxmiwala Rs. 10; T J C Wallace Rs. 10; D Khairaz Rs. 10; S K Pupala Rs. 10; H M Chowna Rs. 10; S. L Silam Rs. 10; Manaji Bapuji Kalwar Rs. 10; Khurshed J J Cursetji Rs. 10; P W Pocch Rs. 5; and S Chapsey Thakker Rs. 5.

WHERE TO SEND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Reginald Ford, Dunlop House, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Presidency Secretary, W.I.H.A. c/o Central Y.M.C.A., Fort, Olympic Hockey Fund, Lloyd's Bank Ltd., Fort.

EX-MINISTER RUNS AMOK

BLOODY SCENES IN YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT

TWO DEPUTSES KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED

LONDON, June 20.

Belgrade.—A message which was delayed by the Censor gives the first authentic account of the tragedy in Skupstina in which two Deputies were killed. The trouble originated in a speech by M. Rachich Montenegrin, a Deputy attacking the opposition which provoked an uproar and fisticeffs after which M. Pernar, member of the Radich opposition abused M. Rachich. There was a further uproar and the sitting was suspended by the President rising when M. Rachich flashed cut a revolver, emptied the weapon into the opposition Deputies and disappeared amid the disorder. All casualties were among the Radich Party. MM. Bustaritchek and Paul Radien were killed while MM. Stephen Radich, Pernar, Grandja and Jelachitch were wounded.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED.

The Emergency Cabinet has ordered criminal proceedings to be instituted against Rachich and has decided to recommend grant of pensions to the relatives of the murdered Deputies. It has appealed to the press to refrain from exciting public opinion. The Prime Minister has sent messages of condolence to the bereaved members and the headquarters of the Radich party.

RACHICH ARRESTED.

Vienna.—Rachich has been arrested.

Messages from Belgrade say that Democratic members have decided to resign. It is expected that Radical ministers will also withdraw and as a result the Vakichevitch Cabinet will fall.—Reuter.

MATCHES IN EUROPEAN ZONE FOR DAVIS CUP

RESULT OF SEMI-FINALS

LONDON, June 20.

At Felixtowe, in the semi finals of the matches in the European Zone for the Davis Cup, De Stefani (Italy) beat Gregory (England) 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and De Morpurgo beat Higgs 7—5, 6—4, 7—5.—Reuter.

THOROUGH OVERHAULING OF "PRINCESS XENIA"

LONDON, June 20.

Basrah.—It has been found that "Princess Xenia's" engine requires thorough overhauling. The engine will probably be dismantled and despatched to Cairo via Basrah and the Imperial Airways and then returned to Bushire for the return flight home.—Reuter.

ASCOT GOLD CUP

LONDON, June 21.

At Ascot, to-day, the Ascot Gold Cup (two and a half miles) resulted as follows:—

INVERSHIN	1
FINGLAS	2
CINQASEPT	3

The following was the starting price betting:—100 to 8 against Invershin, evens Finglas, 25 to 1 against Cinqasept.

Ten ran. Won by a length. Three lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

MECHANICAL RAILWAY AUDITING

TO BEGIN IN LAHORE

LAHORE, June 21.

Arrangements are almost complete in Lahore to begin mechanical railway auditing and the sanction of the Government of India is expected shortly. This new method of checking accounts will be introduced in the Traffic and Audit Office of the North-Western Railway.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

DEPUTATIONISTS OPTIMISTIC

Having consulted Mahatma Gandhi at Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, Sir Purshottamds Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji returned to Bombay on Thursday morning. Immediately after their arrival they had a long and private consultation with Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. They left along with Mr. Mody, for Poona on Thursday night to interview H. E. the Governor.

Although no particulars of the Sabarmati consultations are available at this moment, we learn from an authoritative source that the Bardoli question is nearing a satisfactory solution, and it may not be too much to expect some sort of agreement by this evening.

PERSO-HOLLAND RELATIONS

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

TEHERAN, June 21.

A provisional agreement between Persia and Holland has been signed. Provisional agreements arising out of the denunciation of Persia's treaties with France and United States whereby subjects of the latter States enjoyed capitulatory rights were signed on 14th May. These agreements will remain in force until the powers concerned are able to make fresh treaties. Similar agreements have been signed with Germany and Belgium.—Reuter.

LLOYD BEVANS DEAD

LONDON, June 20.

The death occurred of Mr. Lloyd Bevans, Publicity Officer, India Office, to-day.—Reuter.

KENYA LAND TRUSTS BILL

INDIGNATION AGAINST MR. AMERY

AN INSULT TO KENYAITES.

LONDON, June 21.

Nairobi.—Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons regarding the delaying of the Land Trusts Bill has caused considerable surprise and indignation in Kenya. Mr. Conway Harvey, acting leader of elected European members, stated in the Legislature that Mr. Amery's instructions were distinctly discourteous to the Governor, an insult to the people of Kenya and unfair to the natives.—Reuter's Special.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PAPERS

FOURTH IN 8 MONTHS

LAHORE, June 21.

Considerable excitement has been caused in railway circles over the theft of official papers and records from the Traffic Audit Office of the N. W. Railway for the fourth time in eight months. On previous occasions departmental action was taken and certain persons suspected of complicity were dealt with departmentally. When the offence was repeated a fourth time, the matter was reported to the police for investigation. The latter have not been able to find a clue. It is believed to be the work of a gang, whose object appears to be personal vengeance.—A. P.

CORPORATION RESOLUTION "IN ORDER"

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINION

POLICE INTERFERE WITH STRIKERS' PROCESSION

OBJECTION TO FLAGS AND POSTERS

We understand that Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, has expressed his opinion as Counsel of the Municipal Corporation that the relief in the shape of Rs. 1,000 per day could be given to the mill-strikers if it is for medical purposes. This is in connection with the resolution of Dr. J. N. Choksy, who moved last week that Rs. 1,000 per day be spent on strikers' families for the supply of milk, etc. The resolution was referred to a Committee for report and the Committee prior to discussing the matter invited Counsel's opinion, who have opined as stated above.

RELIEF FUNDS' COLLECTION IN PAREL AREA

JT STRIKE COMMITTEE'S COMMUNIQUE

The Joint Strike Committee in their official communique states.—

"On Thursday morning, the members of the Relief funds' Collection Committee, started from the Damodher Thackersee Hall, with a batch of 10 volunteers, bearing red banners, and one poster on which was inscribed an appeal to the public for helping the hungry strikers. As the police wanted the processionists not to collect a crowd, arrangements were made, to see that none followed the collection party. But hardly was the batch out of the compound of the strike office than Superintendent Spires, with an inspector stood in the middle of the road, stopping the batch from proceeding further. He said he would stop the batch from proceeding further, as the poster was sure to attract a crowd.

This action of the police attracted a greater crowd than what had already gathered, and the police started dispersing the crowd they had helped to collect. No argument could convince Suptd., Spiers, and finally the collection party returned to their office.

This was the second instance that the police officers set at naught the Commissioners' orders since the beginning of the strike. The Commissioner had, some days ago, followed a procession, and this time a batch of volunteers, and on both the occasions his officers obstructed peaceful processions.

After about half an hour, the Committee decided to go out with the poster themselves, at any cost. The Commissioner was reported to have allowed the procession on the following day.

LEADERS GO OUT FOR COLLETION.

This decision having been taken Messrs. Alwe, Nimbkar, Ghate, Mirajker and Kasale started with a poster and a red banner, and came out into the street. A police inspector again came along, and refused to allow the collection Party to proceed. Mr. Nimbkar remonstrated with him, and said that until the officer arrested the party they were determined to proceed to do their collection work. After some talk, the party was allowed to proceed, a lorryload of police following the Collection Party.

Funds were collected from every shop and at about 12, noon, the party returned to the Headquarters.

The collection work will be resumed today (Friday) at 7.30 a.m.

A WOMAN ARRESTED.

While some clerks of a mill were going home on Wednesday evening along Parbhadevi a woman striker abused them and created a scene. The police arrested her for behaving in a disorderly manner.

TO HELP STRIKER'S CHILDREN

B. P. C. C. GRANTS FURTHER RS 1000

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee showed its active sympthy with the starving children of the Bombay textile strikers by granting a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the distribution of milk or food, at its adjourned meeting held on Thursday evening.

CONGRESS FUNDS LIMITED.

The original proposition before the House was that of granting a sum of Rs. 4,000, but Mr. Krishna Iyer pointed out that the funds with the Congress were limited and such a large amount in his opinion could not be spared. In a big industrial centre like Bombay, strikes were bound to occur very often and the Congress was expected as in duty bound to lend its support and help to it, but not beyond its purse. The B. P. C. C. had already lent its support to the present strike by donating already Rs. 1,000 and could not again afford to give more than Rs. 1,000 as the B. P. C. C. might in the near future called upon to give financial assistance to burning national problems like the Simon Commission Boycott propaganda. All that congressmen could, do beyond this small contribution was to help the Strike Committee in the collection of funds and the speaker himself

(Continued on next page.)

NEXT PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

PT. MOTILAL'S NAME SUGGESTED

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. Satyamurthi in a statement to the press strongly supports the editorial suggestion of "Forward" that Pandit Motilal Nehru should be invited to preside over the Calcutta Congress. He says when the great national assembly meets in Calcutta the Simon Commission will be in India actively trying to exploit our differences. At such a time it is necessary that a man of the standing, eminence and experience of Panditji should guide the destinies of the country.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

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COMMUNAL SETTLEMEMT FIRST

NEED FOR INTENSE DESIRE FOR FREEDOM

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL

POONA, June 21.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing a meeting under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar observed that our social differences, which were unnecessary and detrimental to progress, reacted on the political situation. He wanted those differences to be settled first. He did not mean thereby that caste distinctions must disappear, but he pleaded for mutual regard and love among the communities. Inter-dining and inter-marriages did not solve the problem of untouchability, but their duty was to create a sense of gratitude in the untouchables by educating their children. Referring to the Brahmin non-Brahmin controversy, he wished that the differences, if any should be amicably settled as the duty of the Brahmins was to contemplate the interests of all the communities, and that of the non-Brahmins was to show respect and love towards the Brahmins. The Pandit urged the non-Brahmins and the Muslims who had been invited by the Government to co-operate with the Simon Commission to ask what the Government had done so far in their interest. The reforms granted till now, were due to the united efforts of the Congress to which the credit belonged of having Muslims as Chief Justices in the Punjab and the United Provinces, as a result of its persistent demands for giving higher posts to Indians. He viewed the problem from a national standpoint and wanted Swaraj for all Indians, and not for any particular community. He hoped that differences, social and political will be removed by mutual love with the aid of all communities.

INTENSE DESIRE FOR FREEDOM.

Continuing, the Pundit regretted to see that intense desire for freedom was absent. He asked how many had given an ultimatum to the Government that the nation would rise as one man to end local grievances like Bardoli. They had not yet sufficiently realized the humiliation due to the foreign yoke. They did not wish the English to pack off to-day, but the minimum demand was high posts for Indians and responsible Government, in which the Ministers would act according to the mandate of the electorates. Concluding, he appealed to the people to discard foreign cloth.

GARLANDING SHIVAJI STATUTE.

The ceremony of garlanding the Shivaji Statue with a gold laced wreath of 200 tolas by the Sardars and officers of the Gwalior State who had specially come to pay homage to the national hero took place yesterday. Lt. Col Sardar Appasaheb Shitole, Maiojirao Shitole, Khaserao Pawar, Sardar Kadam, Malaviya and Thakorsaheb of Bilgi attended. Photos of the late Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur, the originators of the idea of the Shivaji Memorial were placed at the foot of the pedestal and were also garlanded.—A. P.

U. P.'S NEXT GOVERNOR?

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S NAME MENTIONED

LAHORE, June 21.

Much speculation has been going on here for the last few days as to who will be the next Governor of the United Provinces, and Sir Malcolm Hailey's name is mentioned most prominently. In case Sir Malcolm goes to the United Provinces, Sir Geoffrey Demontmorency is likely to officiate for Sir Malcolm Hailey. In this connection the name of Sir Montagu Butler is also mentioned as one who would like to come to the Punjab in place of Sir Malcolm Hailey. A definite announcement is expected next week.—A. P.

BOMBAY—NAGPUR EXPRESS

NO DEMAND FOR DINING CAR

BOMBAY, June 21.

At the 47th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 7th June, 1928, the following subjects were discussed:—

"Bombay-Nagpur Express: (a) Earlier arrival at Nagpur; (b) Running of dining car on the train." Discussion on the proposal (a) was postponed. With regard to (b) the Chairman informed the Committee that figures had been taken of the number of meals consumed 'en route' and these had worked out to one breakfast a day. To provide the service asked for would require three dining cars, but the Railway could not provide three dining cars for the purpose of serving one breakfast per day.—A. P.

Simla, June 20.—Major General Godwin, General Officer Commanding, Peshawar District, has been granted three and three-quarter months' leave from June 28. —A. P.

LILLOOAH SITUATION

400 MEN RESUME WORK

PICKETING NEAR WORKSHOP GATES.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

About 800 men entered the Lillooah workshops this morning. Of these about 400 resumed work, while the others remained idle. The workshops are still guarded by the police.—A. P.

(Later.)—A change has occurred in the strike situation on the E. I. Railway. Threehundred and eighty men resumed work in a body at Asansol yesterday despite the efforts of the picketers to dissuade them and at Lillooah 43 resumed work. Fearing that another batch may attempt to resume work to-day strike leaders have arranged to post gangs of picketers near the entrance to the workshops.

A similar resumption of work occurred at the Ludlow Jute Mill, Chengail where about half the number of operatives resumed work yesterday.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT'S UNTENBLE POSITION

(Continued from previous Page.)

with in a spirit of large minded statesmanship.—A. P.

COMMISSIONER'STOUR

GREETED BY DESERTED TOWNS

From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 21.

The Commissioner and Mr. Healy Special Superintendent of Police arrived in Bardoli on the morning of the 18th inst, and acompanied by the Deputy Collector and Deputy Superintendent of Police motored straight to Sarbhon without stopping in Bardoli proper. Their itinerary in Valod and Sarbhon Districts covered about half a dozen places all of which presented a deserted appearance as usual. The Commissioner is reported to have expressed his surprise at this and asked the reason why no man of cattle were to be seen anywhere whereupon Mr. Almaula tried to make him believe that it was the result of Hartal engineered by non-cooperators against his arrival but was contradicted on the spot by a Government servant and an official. They left last evening for Surat. Some of the Talatis and Patels who resigned have been summoned to see the Commissioner at Surat. They are reported to have excused themselves from accepting the invitation. The Commissioner returned to Surat yesterday evening.

CHORASI THREATENS TO JOIN BARDOLI

PROTEST AGAINST ASSESSMENT

SURAT, June 20.

A threat to join the campaign of non-payment of taxes conducted in Bardoli was held out by a largely attended meeting of the farmers of Chorasi Taluka held yesterday at Vanz village with Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik in the chair. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders of the Satyagraha movement at Bardoli also attended.

Among resolutions passed was one which declared that increase by 18 per cent. of the assessment in the Taluka which was the most highly taxed in the Presidency was unjust, that the peasants of the Taluka had paid their revenue this year under protest and that if Government failed to do justice by Bardoli and Chorasi the peasants of the latter Taluka would also be compelled to resort to non-payment of taxes next year.—A. P.

FOR BARDOLI

MR. HEALY AS SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Mr. D. Healy is appointed as Superintendent of Police temporarily for three for months and is to do duty as Additional Superintendent of Police, Surat. He is also empowered to exercise and perform in the Surat District all the powers and duties of a Superintendent of Police while holding the temporary appointment.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED

The Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend (No. 11) of six annas per Share, free of Indian and British Income Taxes, payable on the 15th August 1928, to shareholders registered on the 14th July 1928, from which date the share registers will be closed until the 21st July 1928, both days inclusive, making, with the Dividend of six annas per share paid on the 15th February last a total distribution of twelve annas per share, free of income tax, for the twelve months ended 30th June 1928.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this Dividend in sterling at the Exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee, equal to 6¾d. per share.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India's Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paepr is reduced to six per cent.

MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE FROM COMMONWEALTH LINER

TROUBLE WITH EIGHT DESPERATE STOWAWAYS

AUTHORITIES IN LONDON PUZZLED.

LONDON, June 20.

The mysterious plight of six hundred passengers sailing for London from Brisbane in the fourteen thousand ton Commonwealth liner "Jervisbay" at present believed to be midway between Australia and Ceylon is indicated in a Colombo message quoting wireless from "Jervisbay" "Having trouble with eight desperate stowaways. Is any warship available?" It was picked up by His Majesty's "Enterprise" who replied in the negative but asked the liner if the situation was serious. As "Jervisbay's" crew is over hundred the authorities in London are puzzled that eight stowaways should be so troublesome as to necessitate the intervention of a warship but since morning, no news has been received at the Admiralty or the steamship's office, in London.—Reuter.

MARINES IN SEARCH OF STEAMER

COLOMBO, June 21.

On receipt of a further wireless message from the steamer "Jervis Bay" indicating that the ship was endangered by a mutiny offsight stowaways, a force of marines under an officer from the H.M.S. "Enterprise" is embarking on the Auxiliary "Slavol" to search for the steamer. —A.P.

PORT TRUST FINANCES

A SUBSTANTIAL SURPLUS

FURTHER RETRENCHMENT CONTEMPLATED

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 19th inst the Chairman announced that subject to final audit the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March 1928 had been closed, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 6.06 lakhs as against the budgetted surplus of Rs. 41,000. This satisfactory result is due to an improvement of Rs. 2¾ lakhs in receipts over the budget estimates and a saving of some Rs. 3 lakhs in expenditure.

The Board's sanction was accorded to the following expenditure grants:—

(1) Rs. 35,000 for repairs and renewals to certain dredging and salvage plant;

(2) Rs. 16,260 for converting the light-houses at Sunk Rock and Dolphin Rock to operate unattended by means of dissolved acetylene flashing lights which method it was estimated would result in an annual saving of about Rs. 7,000 on establishment and maintenance charges.

Amendments of the Docks and Bunders Scales of Rates were approved to provide for a reduced wharfage rate of 8 annas per package (plus 50 per cent surtax) on toys, games and sporting requisites and a new rate of 2 annas (plus 50 per cent surtax) on motor tyres imported singly.

PRECIOUS HELP TO GENL NOBILE

PROVISIONS DROPPED BY ITALIAN AVIATOR.

LONDON, June 20.

Oslo.—Citta Di Milano sends a wireless message stating that the Italian aviator Maddalena to-day dropped provisions at General Nobile's Camp.—Reuter.

AMUNDSEN'S DISAPPEARANCE

DIFFERENT THEORIES

LONDON, June 21.

Oslo.—As regards the disappearance of Captain Amundsen, a newspaper reveals that prior to his departure Capt. Amundsen expressed the greatest anxiety for the fate of the party that had been carried off in the wrecked "Italia", and the newspaper expresses the opinion that Captain Amundsen possibly flew straight east. The explorer Hoel believes that the airship party were carried out to sea between North-east Island and Franz Josefland. A telegram from Kingsbay to "Aftenpost" expressed the opinion that Captain Amundsen must have flown to Franz Josefland. It is noteworthy that Captain Amundsen's seaplane carries wireless.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S FITNESS FOR SWARAJ

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR'S SPEECH IN LONDON

LONDON, June 21.

Addressing a public meeting at Essex Hall under the auspices of the Indian Association Mr. Maxton, M.P., presiding Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar claimed that the boycott of the Simon Commission which was a remarkable success visibly demonstrated the fitness of India for Swaraj. Indians were optimistic and depended on themselves for the achievement of Self-Government. Differences between political parties were very slight. All were united on the question of Self-Government. Indians should be enabled to determine their own constitution through the machinery of a round table conference and not subjected to inquisitorial proceedings and cross-examined with regard to their fitness or capacity.—Reuter.

CORPORATION DISCUSSION "IN ORDER"

(Continued from previous uage).

was prepared to do house to house collection.

Mr. Iyer was supported by Messrs. N. M. Talpade and Kamath and the following amendment to the original resolution was passed:

This meeting of the B. P. C. C. feels that the prolongation of the strike forbodes good to none and that with a view to enable the strikers to withstand the privations with which they are faced a further grant of Rs. 1,000 be made to the Joint Strike Committee for the distribution of milk or food to the children as the Joint Strike Committee may consider fit. This meeting further regrets that the finances of the B. P. C. C. do not permit of larger grants being made.

Mr. Dange's amendment that Rs. 4,000 be handed over to the Strike Committee for the distribution of food, as also another amendment, was thrown out.

LEAVE THE CLERKS ALONE

REPRESENTATION TO JT. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Bombay Mill Clerks' Union has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the Joint Mill Strike Committee:—

I have again to bring to your notice that the mill clerks who have to go to the mills to retain their job are being still molested by the mischief-mongers among the strikers. Recently a number of clerks were assaulted and it appears that this tendency to persecute the poor clerks is increasing on the part of the rowdy element among the mill-workers.

In persecuting the clerks the rowdies are but following and carryng to its logical conclusion the advice given by some of the strike leaders in public meetings. Although your Committee assured our Union in reply to our letter dated the 5th instant that the volunteers would be given instructions not to dissuade the clerks from going to their work, the leaders who have been responsible for the hostile attitude of the strikers towards the clerks do not seem to have done anything to undo the mischief, by advising the strikers to abstain from molesting the clerks in the public meetings that are almost daily held.

I have, therefore, to request the Joint Strike Committee to ask its members who address the strikers' meetings to ask the strikers to leave the mill clerks alone and to refrain from molesting them in any way.

Also, I have to request your Committee to make no distinction between the members of the Mill Clerks' Union and those who have not yet joined the Union, in the matter of the treatment of the mill clerks going to their work.

Hoping the Strike Committee as a responsible body will take the necessary steps without any further delay for freeing the mill clerks from molestation.

MORE RELIEF NEEDED FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS

MR. JOSHI'S CABLE TO LONDON

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Bakhle, Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union who is now in London has sent the Trade Union Congress a cable from Mr. Joshi stating that money in hand for textile strikers in Bombay is sufficient for a fortnight and that further assistance will be gratefully received. —Reuter.

G I P WORKERS' DEPUTATION

TO INTERVIEW AGENT TODAY

The conference between the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and the representatives of the Railway Workers' Union, will take place to-day at 11 a.m. in the Agent's office. The Workers' Union will be represented by Messrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, F. J. Ginwalla and six members from the Workshops. The discussion will centre round the four demands of the workmen, viz., abolition of medical examination, minimum living wages, full pay for gazetted holidays and promotions.

TEXTILE LABOUR STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR

POLICE GUARD MILLS

SHOLAPUR, June 21

The Vishnu Mills belonging to a Bombay company became involved in the strike this morning. About 3,500 workers are idle. Some of the workers tried to enter but without success the Luxmi Mills situated nearby. It is feared that the strike may spread. Police are Guarding the mills.—A. P.

NEW OUTLOOK OF LABOUR PARTY

SERIOUS DEPARTURE FROM BASIC PRINIPLES

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

LONDON, June 20.

An important development of internal dissensions in the Labour Party is marked by the letter from Mr. Maxton, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Cook to the "New Leader," the official organ of the Independent Labour Party, declaring that recently there has been a serious departure from the basic principles of the Labour movement namely, unceasing war against capitalism.

THE NEW CONCEPTION.

"We are now asked to believe that the party is no longer a working class party but represents all sections of the community." The new conception that socialism and capitalism should sink their differences has resulted in much energy which should be expended in fighting capitalism but is now expended in crushing everybody who dares to remain true to the ideals of the movement, and the fighting spirit of the party is being destroyed. Therefore, the signatories propose to hold conferences and meetings throughout the country to ask the rank and file "whether they accept the new outlook or whether they wish to remain true to the spirit and ideals of the early pioneers."—Reuter.

TRUTH COMES TO LIGHT

OLD MAHOMEDAN SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.

On a charge of perjury, Sakhubhai Gamji, a sixty years old Mahomedan was convicted and sentenced to suffer one month's hard labour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

It appeared that Mulla Abdul Razak a milk dealer of Kalyan had filed a suit against the accused for the recovery of Rs. 2,501 being arrears of the price of milk supplied to him at Rs. 11/4 per maund. The suit was contested and the accused in his affdavit swore to the effect that the contracted rate was only as Rs. 104 per maund and not Rs. 11/4 as mentioned by the plaintiff. He further stated that he had no other books of accounts except the diary which he produced in the court. The suit was tried by Justice Madgaokar and ultimately a consent decree was passed. The accused however failed to pay the decretal amount and took protection in the Insolvency Court where he produced some account books. Plaintiff, at this, moved the official assignee to take possession of the accused's shop at Chakla Street which was done. Certain further books were recovered from the shop a reference to which clearly showed that the rate fixed for the milk supplied to the accused was Rs. 11/4 and not Rs. 10/4 as sworn by the accused. Plaintiff then moved the High Court for sanction to prosecute the accused for perjury and Justice Madgaokar sanctioned the prosecution on two counts giving false evidence as regards the rate and falsely swearing that he had no account books.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges Mr. Dhondy, pleader, prayed for a lenient sentence in view of the old age and illiteracy of the accused. He did not realise the gravity of the offence when he committed it but now repented for his action.

In view of the serious nature of the offence His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

DEAD AT LAST?

LATEST ABOUT CHANG-TSO-LIN

LONDON, June 21.

Mukden.— It is now believed that Chang Tso-lin died on 4th June.—Reuter.

BERLIN'S RECEPTION TO "BREMEN" FLIERS

CHEERING CROWDS WATCH TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION

WELCOME BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS

LONDON, June 20.

Berlin.—Three quarters of a million frantically cheering Berliners watched the triumphal procession of the "Bremen" fliers who arrived by air escorted by fifty aeroplanes and were formally welcomed by the burgomaster and American and British Ambassadors. The latter in a speech rejoiced that the courage and skill of Ireland were associated with the courage skill and enterprise of Germany in the first westward Atlantic flight.—Reuter.

PALACE CASHIER'S ROOM BURGLED

DARING THEFT AT OOTY.

OOTACAMUND, June 21.

A theft occurred last night at Kelso Cottage the residence of the Private Secretary to the Junior Maharani of Travancore. The Place cashier's room was broken open and cash and jewels amounting in value to over fifty thousand rupees were stolen. Two empty steel trunks in which the properties are said to have been kept were discovered on the road side near the cottage this morning.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 21.

In the share market jutes opened unchanged this morning but as trading progressed prices eased somewhat on bearish tactics. There was little doing in heavy stocks owing to lack of outside interest.

TO CAPTURE FOREIGN STEEL MARKET

GIANT AMERICAN COMPANIES COMBINE

LONDON, June 21.

New York.—Two of the greatest steel producing organisations in America, namely, the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have combined their export sales departments in a supreme effort to obtain a larger share of foreign steel market for which a special organisation has been formed to be called the Steel Export Association and to absorb the export business of both companies.—Reuter's Special.

In coals business was on meagre scale consequent prevalent restricted enquiry. Tens found little support and the undertone was quite except Bishnauth which fetched higher rates. In miscellaneous Bengal paper ord registered a sharp advance while both Titaghur and steel products improved further. Sugar shares were moderate in request. Government securities show no noticeable improvement in spite of fall in bank rate. Imperial Bank lowered the rate of interest on demand, loans to six per cent from to-day. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Four per cent loan 1960/70 88/8, five per cent bonds 1933 102/9, five per cent war loan 1929/47 100/7, five and half per cent war bonds 1928 105/2, six per cent U. P. bonds 1926/41, 104/8.

Railways:—Bengal Provincial 1/8, Darjeeling Himalayan ord 216/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/3.

Jutes:—Albion ord 520, Auckland ord 401/8, Barnagore 312, Birla pref 103, Clive 49/14, Dalhousie ord 613/8, Delta ord 695/8, Hooghly ord 110/8, Howrah 65/14, Hukumchand ord 25/2, Kankinarrah 653, Kinnison 1172, Lansdowne 340, National 34/12.

Coals:—Bolombore 1/14, Burrakur 12/4, New Beerbhoom 13/12, Union 18/8.

Teas:—Baghmari 12/12, Betjan 30/8, Sapoi 20/8.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 23, Ryam Sugar 10, Samastipore Sugar 7/4, B. I. Corporation ord 3/14, Burn and Co. ord 390, Indian Iron and Steel 18/14, Indian Standard Wagon ord 30, Steel Products 7/10, Bengal Flour 125, Bengal Paper ord 40/8, Titaghur Paper ord 9/4, deferred 2/10, Assam Saws 1/6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eight to twentyseven thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentynine thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

P AND O EXPRESS TIMINGS

BOMBAY, June 21.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' P. and O. Punjab Express will leave Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant, with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

EROSION OF THE JUMNA

INHABITANTS OF SERAJGUNGE ALARMED

IRRIGATION ENGINEER'S NOTE TO GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The inhabitants of Serajgunge, a busy centre of jute trade are alarmed at the prospect of the necessity of removing the site of the town owing to the erosion of the Jumna. Eighty years ago, a change in the course of the river necessitated the shifting of the town to its Western side. The erosion has continued steadily and the moving of the site of the town as an alternative to its being washed away is again being discussed, and Government have been appealed to.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S NOTE TO GOVT.

The gravity of the situation was disclosed at a conference attended among others by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department who submitted a note to Government on the subject pointing out that the protection of the town would involve the building of a revetment for a distance of 1 1-2 miles along the river bank the initial cost of which was estimated at 12 lakhs. Government however have decided that there is nothing they can do within reasonable expense. An attempt to resist further erosion will be made during the cold weather and Government have recommended that the situation should be reviewed during the floods.—A. P.

THE LATE LOKAMANYA,

(Continued from page 6.)

their proper perspective. Let us hope that the future impartial historian will do justice to them.

NO THOUGHT OF SELF.

The Lokamanya had so little of vanity in his composition that one livng in immediate and intimate contact with him could not trace any particular action to it. Indeed it appeared difficult to find him doing anything from the self-regarding sentimental point of view, except when you interfered with his work or condemned his reasoned conclusions. Then the "Kesari" or the lion in him came to the front, and his opponents no matter who they were, had never a pleasant time of it. When he attacked he did so from all points of view, social, moral, political and philosophical and so confused his antagonist as to lead him to mistakes which were at once pounced upon and taken advantage of. So he invariably came out successful, and yet strangely enough in all the multifarious affairs of life, he never put himself higher than anybody else and would appear to be totally unconscious of his greatness. He never monopolized conversation in private circles, and seldom referred to any of his numerous triumphs. In fact he seldom spoke of the events of his life and when some people approached him to glean some of them from him, he either politely turned off the enquiry or ignored it altogether. So though a prolific writer, he did not leave behind him any memcranda, notes or jottings to take the place of what may be called auto-biographic information—a line of conduct which appears in glaring contrast with the mentality which leads to the publication, week by week and in instalments of one's own past doings and sayings apparently for the benefit of the public. When asked by me as to why he did not sit apart sometime for prayer in the routine of the day, he replied that he had no time to think of himself and when circumstances forced thoughts of self on him, he prayed earnestly to be saved from similar intrusion in future. He lived literally in his work and neither in nor for himseef.

He was very simple in his habits and a strict vegetarian. In earlier days he was, like all his people fond of and accustomed to rice diet. He had to give it up in jail and could not resume it on regaining liberty as the doctors prohibited it on account of diabetes from which he suffered. Such was his detachment that he rarely thought of his food that others had to remind him of it and see to its being served at proper times and of the proper sort.

PATRIOT OF PATRIOTS.

In dress also he was simplicity itself. A red turban folded in the Poona Brahman fashion, a white coat of Indian cut over a Indian shirt called Sadra, a dhoti worn flowing upto the ankles and an Indian slippers of Poona make completed his out-fit. This he kept up nearly all his life except when he went to England; there he wore a warm black coat cut Parsi fashion, and black pants and boots.

He was a model son, an exemplary husband, a forgiving father, a staunch and considerate friend, a born leader of men, a deep thinker and erudite scholar specializing in Sanskrit, English and Marathi, at home in mathematics, astronomy, an antequarian of repute, a very effective speaker and a skilful debator, and endowed with an intellect so versatile as to master almost any subject within a comparatively short time. He was a patriot of patriots and no wonder he became and is still the idol of his people and country. I always like to contemplate him as standing on the Congress platform at Surat with his arms crossed on his chest opposed by the people sitting around him and supported by a tremendous majority of people assembled in the pandal, himself calm and cool with a look of determination in his eyes worthy of himself and the heroes of antiquity.

One may regretfully and reluctantly take leave of him thanking Mr. N. C. Kelkar for having written an excellent biography. May the book reach every body in this and succeeding generations and contribute materially to right thinking and real high, patriotism.

(Concluded).

OVER PERSIA BY AIR

The Iran League has already intimated the establishment of a regular Air Service between Bushire and Teheran, the extremities of Persia South and North. It gives us great pleasure to be able to present the experiences of a Parsi couple the first in the community to benefit by the marvellous convenient method, Mr. Kavasji Behramji Tafti, a businessman of Bombay. His parents from Tafti, near Yezd, settled in our city over fifty years ago. Mr. Kavasji, born and bred in Bombay, had a great natural desire to see his mother-country. Hardships of travel hitherto deterred him. Thanks to the comforts of the journey, to-day, he accomplished his will in the company of his wife. Mr. Kavasji, who has travelled to Europe, did not give our representative a very roseate account of the conditions in his native land. "There is much more room for improvement than is generally given over to the public." He would rather not dwell on his disappointments lest they discouraged intending visitors, for Mr. Kavasji is in complete accord with the objects of the Iran League, the chief among the latter being a restoration of cordial commerce, intellectual and economic, between India and Persia.

HARASSED BY CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Before starting on the 21st of April Mr. Kavasji was put to considerable trouble over his passport. According to the new rules though a British subject, he was refused British passport. Having arrived at Bushire both himself and his wife were harassed at the Customs house. From Bushire they travelled by motor to Shiraz where he put up at the Bagh-Waqf, the insanitary conditions of which revolted our Parsi citizens accustomed to hygienic Bombay. They stayed nine days in Yezd and through Ispahan they moved on to Teheran. The hotel arrangements in the capital were unsatisfactory. Though Mr. and Mrs. Kavasji had many friends they preferred the independence of the hotel to the conventionalities of being somebody's guests. It was not food at which Mr. Kavasji grumbles. In that respect he, a man of taste, was perfectly happy. But he complains to our representative with bitterness against the Armenian managers bent on 'fleecing' the new-comers. Having motored back to Ispahan, Mr. and Mrs. Kavasji made the marvellous trip to Bushire by air in three hours. It costs about Rs. 150 each.

Pressed by our representative regarding the prevailing general conditions, Mr. Kavasji was again reticent. At any rate he would not publish to a wide public the shortcomings which annoyed him. On the other hand he reprehended the tendency to cry up the state of affairs at the deliberate cost of truth. But he emphasised the perfect safety of the Air route. Ten minutes' trial trips are given by Messrs. Junkers for a joy ride at a cost of about Rs. 10. These to reassure the timid public and create confidence in the dreaded flying ships. At each trip five passengers are carried.

Q.: Did you suffer from any discomfort corresponding to sea sickness?

A.: I should say very little. I was accustomed to what the Germans call luftkranke (air illness). But neither my wife nor I were seriously inconvenienced.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE OF MUSLIMS.

The most impressive part of the Parsi traveller's experiences in his mother-country related to the patriotic and spontaneously liberal attitude of the Mussalmans. They were courteous and obliging to a degree to warn the Bombay visitors. They met with nothing of the supposed aversion to Zoroastrians. Quite the contrary. "But for the company of Mussalman ladies Mrs. Kavasji's stay in Teheran would have left unpleasant memories."

Q.: Would you not now prefer Teheran to Bombay?

A.: No; there is not enough business though there is complete security. Living in Teheran is more costly than Bombay and offers nothing to counterbalance some of its defects.

Q.: Where would you stay in Persia if you could also develop your business?

A.: Ispahan, without doubt. The climate alone makes up for much that you miss there.

Q.: What business would draw you?

A.: If India continues to import wine from such foreign lands as England and France why should it not induce the incoming of the pure grape juice of Shiraz?

S. I. RAILWAY

THE REDUCTION SCHEME

AGENT,S COMMUNIQUE

MADRAS, June 20.

As the present attitude of the labourers towards the reduction scheme launched by the South Indian Railway might be causing some anxiety in the minds of the public Mr. P. Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, has issued a communique giving the history of the scheme with a view to making the position of the administration clear. He points out that the existing railway workshops at Negapatam, Podanur and Trichinopoly are old fashioned, with out of date and almost obsolete machinery, with the result that expenditure on mechanical repairs on this railway is very high. With a view to reducing expenditure and improving the outfit, Central Workshops are being constructed at Golden Rock at enormous cost, and they are now almost complete. These shops are equipped with most upto date machinery and modern labour-saving devices. It is therefore impossible to find work for the same number of men as are at present employed at the three shops mentioned above.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS.

Certain methods of reduction were proposed, but as the men were not satisfied, the Government of India appointed a Committee to inquire into the question generally. The Committee agreed with the proposal which had been made with regard to the number of men to be employed at Golden Rock, and recommended most liberal terms for those whose services were no longer required. The main offer is that double the gratuity to which a man is entitled under ordinary circumstances has been offered to those who voluntarily resign their appointments within the specified time. This offer and the benefit of taking advantage of it has been explained to the workmen, who however have not so far taken advantage of it to the extent anticipated, and the number of resignations received has not come up to expectations. The men have also been informed that should this offer which is a most liberal and generous one, fail to produce the required reduction in numbers, the following methods of selection will be resorted to:—

METHODS OF SELECTION.

(a) "The records for the past two years of all men who would not resign voluntarily will be examined by the officer under whom they are working, and those whose records show them to be bad time keepers or bad workmen, will not be selected for transfer to Golden Rock; (b) Such men whose past records are found to be satisfactory in the above respect will be subjected to a trade test which will be framed by the Works Manager, suited to the average capacity of ordinary workmen; (c) Those who satisfactorily pass the above two tests will be examined for medical fitness."

REPORTED ATTITUDE OF WORKERS.

The Agent desires to bring to the notice of the public the attitude taken up by the men in this connection. He says: "It is understood from press reports that the men propose organising methods of resisting selection in the manner proposed, and that they intend to refuse to undergo any tests. While I sympathise with the men over these reductions, I am afraid that there is no getting round the fact that they must be made, but at the same time, everything possible is being done to mitigate the hardship, and deal with the men in an absolutely fair and impartial manner in carrying them out. There is no intention of forcing the men to submit to the proposed tests if they do not wish to do so, but the only alternative will then be to treat any man who does not agree to be tested as not selected, and dispense with his services, when the time comes for his particular shop to be closed down."—A. P.

GENERAL SIR PHILIP CHETWODE

APPOINTED CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF IN INDIA

LONDON, June 20.

General Sir Philip Chetwode has been appointed Chief of the General Staff in India in succession to Lt.-General Sir Andrew Skeen.—Reuter's Special.

DRAW FOR WIMBLEDON TENNIS

NOT A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN SEEDED

LONDON, June 20.

The draw for Wimbledon tennis reveals that not a single Englishman has been "seeded" in the singles the only seeded Britisher being Paterson. Those seeded are Cochet (Holder) Lacoste Borotra; Americans Tilden, Hunter and Hennessey; Italian, De Morpurgo and Paterson, among men and among women Miss Wills (Holder), Miss Ryan, Miss Jacobs (America), Senorita De Alvarez (Spain), Fraulein Aussem (Germany), Miss Bennett and Mrs. Watson.—Reuter's Special.

Delhi, June 20.—The Municipality unanimously passed a condolence resolution on the demise of Sir Alexander Muddiman.—A. P.

EX-LABOUR M. P. TO JOIN CONSERVATIVE PARTY

MR. HADEN GUEST COMPLETES "VOLTE FACE"

RESULT OF TOUR THROUGH DOMINIONS

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Haden Guest who resigned from the Labour Party and Parliament last year has sent a letter to Mr. Baldwin announcing his intention of joining the Conservative Party in consequence of his tour in Canada, Australia and South Africa which reinforced his belief in the future of the Empire as a political unit and co-operating economic organisation and also confirmed the view that the Labour Party was leading its members to sidetrack which was surrounded by political and economic difficulties.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin replying agrees with Mr. Guest and says that he has touched three essential features of the Conservative policy, namely, maintenance of political stability in Britain, increasing co-operation with Dominions in economic and social spheres and need for progressive reform in social and economic conditions.—Reuter.

WHAT IS PAN-ISLAMISM

(Continued from page 6.)

died the life of Gladstone are aware of the fact that the crusade which the great Liberal Premier had launched against the Turks in the nineties, was actuated more by anti-Pan-Islamic tendencies rather than pro-Hellenic proclivities.

Indians who had imbibed the historical and political literature of Europe and had become accustomed to look at things through the tainted glasses, supplied by the statesmen of the West could not but regard Pan-Islamism, which was nothing more than Islam, as a political menace of the first magnitude. The Balkan War, which followed in the wake of the Tripolitan War, of 1911-12, and which deeply stirred the Mussalmans of India from one end of the country to the other, made the Indian Nationalist the avowed and implacable enemy of the doctrine of the extra-territorial patriotism of the Mussalman.

A BRITISH SUBTERFUGE.

The Khilafat agitation, during whose whirlwind campaign about a crore of rupees were contributed for the relief of the wounded and the sick in Turkey and which was sponsred by politically-minded Indians Mussalmans, caused a consternation in certain political circles, in this country. Unparalleled in its rigidity, and nurtured on the traditions of hatred against the Turk, which had fully permeated British politics, the Indian Nationalist, could not be expected to look at the problem from a different angle of vision. Many of our Nationalists, like Mr. Pal, forgot to take sufficient stock of the fact, that the bogy of Pan-Islamism was created by the Chanceries of Europe, solely with a view to keep down the East under the iron-heels of European domination. Of all contemporary Indian politicians, C. R. Das had understood the secret. As a fair-sighted statesman, who had made a careful study of the history of "peaceful" penetration of Britain in Asia, he had fully realised, that the crusade against Pan-Islamism, was a political subterfuge of the British foreign office to perpetuate British domination in India, which could only be achieved by under-mining the strength of Islamic powers in the Middle and the Near East. It was he who had the clearness of vision to foresee and the courage to declare that certain British statesmen had raised the war-cry against Pan-Islamism not only to dominate over Turkey, Egypt, and Persia, but also to keep India secure under British tutelage.

PAN-ISLAMISTS TRUE NATIONALISTS.

This has really been the rationale of the Pan-Islamic activities of the educated Indian Mussalman. His Pan-Islamic sympathies, which are looked upon so suspiciously, in certain quarters have mainly been calculated to achieve the end, which has been so near and dear to the heart of Indian nationalist. He has persistently advocated the cause of the Islamic countries, not only for the liberation of his co-religionists abroad, but, also, for the emancipation of his own Motherland. Even a cursory study of the political awakening of the Mussalmans in India will disclose the startling fact, that, since the days of Sir Syed Ahmadkhan, who dissuaded the Mussalmans, from sympathising with the Turks in any tangible manner, during the Turko-Grecian War, and refused to countenance the transmission of subscriptions to his down-trodden brethren, engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Greeks, the loudest repudiators of Pan-Islamism, among the Mussalmans, have been the staunchest supporters of the bureaucratic system of Government in this country, and that the so-called Pan-Islamic "Fanatics" have always been in the thick of the battle for India's freedom. The British bureaucrat has never been slow to see this. Mohammad Ali's and Saukat-Ali's, therefore, have more often disturbed the peace of mind of our rulers than Savarkars, Moonjes, and Malaviyas. The Pan-Islamism of the Khilafat stalwart as surely hits at the base of Lloyd George's "steel-frame" as nationalism of Mr. Pal hits at its apex. But, will Mr. Pal see this? Perhaps not, for, facts are, sometimes, stranger than fiction!

INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS

NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION AND ACTION

MADRAS, June 21.

Addressing a meeting of the Madras Labour Union Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President, referred approvingly to the Purcell-Hallsworth report on Indian Labour conditions. Continuing he dwelt on the conditions in the Choolai Mills and expressed gratitude to the men for assuring him that in no event would they strike until the Labour Commissioner had failed in his efforts to obtain redress of their grievances. He expressed the opinion that the Trade Union would justify themselves by following the correct path of constitutional agitation and action.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF PURDAH SYSTEM

REFORM MOVEMENT STARTED IN BIHAR

PATNA, June 20.

A movement is afoot in Bihar for the abolition of the purdah system and tht discarding of the veil. In an appeal issued by prominent Biharis, who include the Hon. Mahendra Marashad and Jagatnarain Lal, M.L.C., it is stated that purdah is an undesirable institution and should not be allowed to continue a day longer than it can be avoided.—A. P.

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JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA.

WILL SHE STAY HER HAND NOW?

The New York "Nation" writes:—

Japan's military party has won, and the Japanese are back in control of China's sacred province of Shantung. A state of virtual war has existed for a week about the capital, Tsinanfu, and as a result 3,000 Chinese and 50 Japanese are dead, and the Japanese hold the city. They have also taken over the entire Shantung Railway, built by the Germans and Japanized during the world War, but returned to China in 1922. Thirty thousand Japanese troops are already in Shantung, 14,000 of them at Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland.

The Japanese general, clearly, acted as military men often do—brusquely and imperiously, overriding the civilian consul-general and issuing short term ultimatums. Who fired first in the fatal melee no one seems to know. But the essential point is that Chinese resentment of the presence of Japanese forces in the heart of China expressed itself in open rifle fire. That fact has tremendous significance. Never, since Boxer days, have the Chinese been so bold. The story of the passionate boycott after the Treaty of Vesailles confirmed Japanese control of this same province of Shantung is still fresh in Japanese and Chinese memory. Men threw their Japanese hats into bonfires. Mobs invaded stores which dared sell Japanese goods. Japanese ships were not allowed to land their cargoes. A student deliberately broke his finger to sign an anti-Japanese protest in blood. But in 1918 no Chinese troops would have stood for five minutes against Japanese.

Some Japanese circles realize the danger. To any one who knows the ease with which, in the past, the Japanese Government has controlled the press and inflamed the population, it is amazing that certain Tokio dailies are still protesting against the unrestrained course of the soldiers in Shantung. Evidently there are powerful commercial groups in Japan which foresee and fear the inevitable loss of trade. It is even possible that the military men have defied civilian orders—it would not be the first time in Japanese history if they did. And if, after such an outbreak, calm civilian opinion should get the better of the jingoes and force a peaceful settlement, that even in itself would be epochmaking in the East. It would mean that the feudal regime in Japan was really dead, and that the new bourgeoisie had come into its own. It would open now vistas of democratic development for all Asia.

Those vistas, however, are not yet open. The present fact is that the Japanese are mopping up in Shantung. General Fukuda at Tsinanfu has forced all Chinese troops to withdraw at least twenty 'li' from the city; other Japanese commanders are seizing and disarming Nationalist troops wherever they meet them. Chiang Kai-shek's drive upon North China has been checked, and Japan has taken back what she restored in 1922.

In 1897, in the days of the "Battle for Concessions," two German missionaries were killed in Shantung, the "sacred province" of China, where Confucius was born. Germany saw her chance, and took it. She seized the port of Tsingtao and forced China to grant a ninety-nine year lease for it, as well as other preferential rights, in Shantung. When Japan entered the World War in August 1914, she immediately set out to eject the Germans from Shantung, at the same time announcing that she intended to restore the leased territory to China. Possession, however, seemed to change her mind. The Twenty-one Demands of 1915 included an express transfer to Japan of all German rights, and even of privileges not enjoyed by the Germans. China, on entering the war, declared all her conventions with Germany abrogated, and at the Peace Conference took the position that this abrogation left no German rights to be transferred to Japan. But Japan was in possession; and secret treaties bound England and France to support her.

Anti-Japanese feeling ran high in those days. In the end Chinese economic pressure—plus the attitude of Britain and America—led Japan, after the Washington Conference, to withdraw her troops and return to China political control of Shantung. She retained, however, the German mines and property rights which she had seized, and she handed over the railroad only after prolonged negotiations. If Japan complains to-day that China is two years in arrears on the interest due on the railway notes, it is pertinent to recall that at Washington the Chinese representatives offered to float an internal loan and pay for the railway at once. Japan refused; she wanted, she said, to retain an interest in the railway for some years. The Chinese have a right to suspicion.

JAPANESE AMBITIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Presumably Japan is not playing for Shantung alone. Through her ownership of the South Manchuria Railway she virtually controls the three provinces of Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin, chief of the Peking, or Northern, Government, is also war-lord of Manchuria, and has played ball with the Japanese for many years. When, in December, 1925, a revolt threatened to overthrow Chang, it was Japanese intervention—although they denied it at the time—which decided the issue in his favour, and he later publicly thanked the Japanese for their aid. Again last summer Japan's sudden thrust of troops across Shantung protected the retreating Northerners and broke the force of the Nationalist attack.

BRITAIN'S ACQUIESCENCE.

To say that Japan's shipment of 14,000 troops 250 miles inland is mere "protection of foreign lives and property" is absurd. The Japanese have been attentive observers of recent events in China, and they must have known how such an act would affect the Chinese. They have no treaty rights in Tsinanfu. There is no "leased territory" there. But the Japanese commander arbitrarily outlined a zone into which he forbade Chinese troops to penetrate, and proceed to fortify it. England cannot protest, because of the precedent of her own illegal course of Shanghai; and indignant Americans must admit that there is a certain parallel between this policy and our own in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, however, has half a million people, and China four hundred millions. Ethically, we are not on a very different footing from the Japanese; but the possible consequences to the peace of the world are roughly proportionate to the population. Apparently both Japanese and Chinese are hesitating appalled by their own foolhardiness. But the tide of battle is rolling on toward Tientsin, another great center of foreign population, defended by foreign troops; and in China today North and South, gun in hand, unite in resenting these cancers in the body of China.

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SERICULTURAL ORGANISATION IN MYSORE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Sericulture in Mysore is as old as a century and half. Endeavours were made now and then in the nineteenth century to put it on a scientific basis. At no time were Government able to do so for one or the other.

It was reserved for our patriot Sir M. Visvesvaraiya to turn his thoughts seriously to it. His attention brought forth the existance of small department which gradually built up till its present work, which has been applauded all over India, and it is a matter of congratulations that even foreign exports have recognised it. Work has gone so far as to make the department an independent entity to allow it the necessary initiative and status to cope up with the recent development and conditions in Mysore Sericulture of late Government have been sympathetic and it is no matter for surprise if this department attains gigantic expansion in view of the importance Sericulture has in the economy of our state.

It would be undesirable to retain the Department, as small one thus stopping its growth, however much the Government and the staff of the department may try to do all they can. It is imperative in the interests of the Industry to have an officer of the status of the head of Department.

May we expect that the present Government pay that attention to this aspect of Department organisation in the interests of our most important subsidiary Industry."

Yours faithfully,
SYED ALLAH BAKSH.

THE SANDUR SUCCESSION

(From a Correspondent.)

BELLARY, June 18.

"Sreemanth Yaswanth Rao Anna Saheb Ghorpade, son of Sreemanth Bhujanga Rao Yaswanth Rao (alias Appa Saheb Ghorpade), Jaghirdar of Gajendragad, cousin to the late Rajah Saheb, has been selected to the Gadi.

Col. C. G. Corsthwaite, Agent to H. E. The Governor-General for Southern Madras States, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Sandur. The new Rajah Saheb will, I learn, be installed on the Gadi on Wednesday the 20th instant. The selection has caused general approval of the Princess Sreemanth Susila Rajee and the subjects.

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WATER SUPPLY IN SUBURBS

EXORBITANT RATES CHARGED BY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

AN INDEPENDENT SCHEME

The following are extracts from a lecture of Mr. Hiralal M. Desai on pipe water supply in the suburbs delivered at Andheri under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute.

An adequate and pure supply of water at moderate rate is 'facile princeps' of all amenities of suburban life. With the growing tendency of the residents of Bombay to migrate to the more healthy and less congested areas of the suburbs, the responsibility of the local authorities in charge of water supply administration steadily increases and a rigid control therefore ought to be exercised by the authorities concerned in order to ensure a cheap, regular and filtered supply of water.

The grievance of getting a cheap and adequate supply of water is a long standing one and frequently protests have been lodged, deputations have been led, and agitation both in the press and on the platform has been carried on, but all to no avail. It seems that the demigods of the D.D. have been doggedly determined to keep themselves away from the din and worry created by public agitators.

EXORBITANT RATE.

The first and foremost complaint of the people of the suburbs is that they are supplied water at a very exorbitant rate, namely Re. 1 per 1,000 Gallons. The bulk of the population of the suburbs consists of middle class men and surely they feel the burden of this unjust and heavy rate. When protests have been lodged, stereotyped reply is given that the D.D. is incurring loss on the Salsette water supply scheme.

The Bombay Municipality supplies water to Railway, port trust and mills its largest consumers at annas 14 per 1,000 gallons. Now, these bodies are purchasing water not for household consumption but obviously for trading purpose. It is certainly most annoying to note that people in Salsette should buy water for domestic use at a rate higher than the traders in Bombay. It is argued that the largest consumers must be supplied at the lowest possible rate, and hence these trade concerns cheaper than retail small consumers.

COSTLY MANAGEMENT.

The Development Department has contracted with the Bombay Municipality to buy water at 3 annas per 1,000 gallons and to redistribute the same to private consumers at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. This rate of Re. 1 is charged to the people of Khas, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri, Juhu, Ghatkopar, Kurla, Chembur, Trombay and other suburbs. People of Bandra proper get at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, since the water supply affairs are under the control of the Bandra Municipality and not the D. D. The Development Department is however the main controlling and distributing authority in Salsette, hence, the water that is brought from the Bomaby Municipality is sold to the Bandra Municipality at 7 annas per 1,000 gallons. The margin of two annas is presumably meant for collection charges, The Bandra Municipality redistributes the water to its private consumers at 12 annas keeping a margin of 5 annas for collection and maintenance charfes.

The Development Department argues that it is not making any profit on its water supply scheme, and the rate of Re. 1 is very low and justifiable, for which the D.D. expects the people of suburbs to thank itself and the Bombay Municipality. It is an anomaly that when the Bandra Municipality which buys water at 0-7-0 can afford to sell it at 12 annas after adding collection and maintenance charges, still the D.D. which buys 2 annas cheaper than the Bandra Municipality cannot afford to sell at the same rate. Aam if the D. D. cannot do so, surely then there must be some reasons which do not permit the D.D. to sell at 12 annas. The only reason is that the management is too dear and costly.

UNJUSTIFIABLE PREMIUM.

Another equally annoying feature of the suburban water supply is that the applicant for getting pipe connection has to pay a premium of Rs. 100 on 1/2 ins'. connection and of Rs. 235 on 3/4 ins. connection. This amounts go to the coffers of the D.D. which bases its justification on the plea of recouping the capital expenditure including interest charges and sinking fund. Over and above this he gives a deposit of Rs. 50 (now reduced to Rs. 25) plus a monthly rent of Re. 1 for meter hire. In fact the rate payer in the suburbs who wants pipe connection incurs an expenditure of abont Rs. 250 for 1/2 connection and of about Rs. 450 for 3/4 connection. Thus it will be seen that a rate payer is doubly penalised firstly that he pays a heavy and inequitable premium and secondly that he buys water at a very exorbitant rate.

NEED FOR INDEPENDENT WATER SCHEME.

I believe, it is quite possible to approach the Bombay Municipal Corporation with a request to part with any one of their three small lakes viz. Tulsi, Vihar or Powai at its cost price after adding due interest charges, sinking funds etc. These three lakes are situated in the centre of Salsette Island.

The Bombay Municipality has very recently raised the dam of Tansa there by increasing the water supply for Bombay proper, and should not grudge parting with any one of the three smaller lakes of Salsette. The scheme can be meterialised if the concensus of public opinion in Salsette is for an independent scheme. The cost of buying such a lake may be raised by floating a loan from the public under Government Security.

Now let me take the proposition of buying the Powailake from the Bombay Municipality. The actual cost of the lake and dam is 3 1/2 lacs as against the available supply of water every day being two millions or 20 lacs of gallons. This lake would then supply only raw water that is unfiltered up to 20 lacs gallons per day. It will also be necessary to contneet filtration plant, raising the dam building and other worws which would bring the total cost to about Rs. 7 lakhs.

The above expenditure does not include the cost laying various water mains for distribution service. But taking a safe provision of 13 lacs of rupees for the various water mains in different suburbs, the total loan required for the Salsette watte supply scheme would be about Rs. 20 lacs. Considerinv interest and sinking fund the cost of water would come to about 5 annas per 1000 gallons of water.

PURCHASING OF LAKES.

In case the Bombay Municipality does not agree to part with any of its lakes, the next question will be as to how to formulate the scheme of an independent water supply for Salsette. I remember in 1918, the Banrda Municipality was discussing the Ara valley water supply scheme and was negotiating with the Government for expediting the Ara valley scheme. The Ara valley is situated near Goregaon and is surrounded by natural hills, which afford great facility of converting the valley into a large lake. It is now time for the people of suburbs to rouse their local bodies into vigilance and take up the scheme of buying Tulsi or Powai.

CONCERTED ACTION ESSENTIAL.

The people of suburbs after paying such a heavy rate of Re. 1 get unfiltered and unhiorinated water for drinking. This long standing grievance would be solved if the scheme for independent supply is taken in hand.

I earnestly appeal to the public spirited citizens of the suburbs and the different local bodies to forthwith take some concerted action with a view to reduce the burden of the tax payer. It is therefore, absolutely essentail to form a water trust for Salsette and start work in right earnest.

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DEMONSTRATION OF SPIRITUALISM IN U. P.

THREE WEEKS' SUCCESSFUL TOUR

Mr. U. D. Rishi and some members of the Indian Spiritualist Society recently conducted a tour through United Provinces with a view to spread the knowledge of spiritualism. They visited Hardwar, Lucknow and Allahabad.

The fifth session of the All-India Spiritualist Conference was arranged by Pandit Kedarnath Sharma under the auspices of the Rishi Kula Brahmacharya Ashram. All the credit of the conference is due to him. Pandit Dindayal Sharma Vykhan Vachaspati occupied the chair, and Rai Saheb Durgadatta Pant, Mr. Jha and others were the principal speakers. The Conference unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

(1) that the conference believes in the existence of life after death as well as the possibility and desirability of communication with those who have gone over.

(2) that the Conference is glad to note the efforts of Western Spiritualists in this domain of knowledge, particularly because they mainly support the principles of Sanatan Dharma.

(3) that in the opinion of the Conference it is highly desirable to have a net work of Spiritulist Societies in our country in as much as they will be useful centres of disseminating this knowledge.

(4) that the Conference nominate Mr. V. D. Rishi as the Delegate from India to the forthcoming International Spiritualist Congress, in view of his services in spreading this knowledge.

DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGH SEANCES.

After the Conference a sereas of seances were arranged demonstrating the truth of spirit communication and life after death. They were attended by visitors from Sindh, Peshawar, Punjab the banks of the Ganges Mr. Rishi used to deliver an open-air lecture unand other provinces. Every evening on der the auspices of the Ashram and explain the principles and utility of the new revelation.

An interesting talk was held with a departed Brahmachari of the Ashram who had passed away only five days back. Among other things he expressed that he met his parents after death, was very happy in the new region, and would not have met his death if he had been treated by the Ayurvedic Physician. In another seance, Mr. Jivanand of Local Ganga Sabha got one more convincing proof of the truth of spirit communication.

From Hardwar the party proceeded to Lucknow to Pandit Krishna Bihari Mishra, the Editor of the "Madhuri", a high class monthly magazine in U. P. A lecture was hurriedly arranged in the Local Arya Samaj Hall on the very day of our arrival, and was largely attended in spite of the short notice regarding it. In all these travels Mrs. Rishi also accompanied the party and they proceed to meet Panditji's friend a Talukdar in U. P. He was anxiously awaiting their arrival and wished to know something about spiritualism. In all the Seances, held with him his nearest relatives in the Spirit World were present to talk with him and gave him very valuable and interesting messages proving their identity.

INTERFERENCE BY LOW SPIRITS.

A funny incident in the seances was the interference by a low spirit who was a cobbler during his life time. While communicating with a saint who had recently departed from this world, he somehow managed to communicate and interrupt the message. Incidents like these bring home to a student of this knowledge the extreme care and caution with which these seances ought to be conducted.

In a seance at Gandhauli Panditji's Zamindari village an attempt was made to see the spirits, and out of the five sitters three coul dsee some white clouds or streaks of light as foretold by the spirits. The results seemed to depend as usual upon the Psychic power of the individuals attending the seance. Subhadrabai and Panditji's departed wife Shamadevi were present on the occasion and the latter gave a very touching personal message to her son and relative.

It is difficult to give more details about such seances as the relatives of the spirits do not like such a publicity of their personal matters, although from a strictly scientific point they are very evidential and important.

The extremely hot weather of Allahabad and the opposition of the Local Arya Samajist, prevented Mr. Rishi's friends from arranging a lecture there.

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

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5

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

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"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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EARLY DAYS IN INDIA

MIRACULOUS POWERS OF MYSTERY MEN

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE ON "THE INDIA WE SERVED"

From his memories of the best part of fifty years in India, as a political officer, private secretary to Lord Curzon, and Chief of Staff for their present Majesties' tour, Sir Walter R. Lawrence has produced one of the most delightful books of the season ("The India. We Served"! Cassell. 25s.).

Few Englishmen know India so well; none loves her more: no better type of man has been given to India from England's great wealth of devoted servants to the Empire. Hence, a very wise and instructive as well as a very entertaining volume.

It abounds with admirable sketches of Indian characters of all classes from princes to beggars. Sir Walter had a large acquaintance with Fakirs and tells some striking stories of their powers, for which he owns a profound respect writes H. T. in "The Evening Standard."

One story, which he verified, concerns a Fakir's curse. The Fakir made himself a garden in a wilderness which three officers of a cavalry regiment failing to persuade him to sell it for their camp, seized by force. As they completed building their hut the Fakir appeared "Hear my curse," said he. "Within a month of your first sleeping in this house one of you will be dead; within three months another will die; and within a year the third will die. And within two years this hut of yours and my grove will be gone."

All fell out as he predicted. Within a month one officer, a fine rider, was thrown from his horse and killed. Three months later to the exact day the second officer's polo pony suddenly went mad and bolted, horse and rider being killed. The third officer, now thoroughly alarmed, got himself transferred to a very distant district, out of reach (as he honed) of the curse; but on the exact day foretold he was drowned while boating. A year later, also to the very day, a dam burst swept away the Fakir's garden officers' hut as well.

Once on a boat leaving for Europe Sir Walter encountered a strange-looking Indian whose long hair hanging down his back, and clothes, half-Indian and half-European, puzzled him. He questioned the man, who laughed, and in faultless English told the following story:—

Two years ago I was rich, the owner and editor of a well-known Calcutta journal. I aped the European fashions, neglected my family, my easte and my religion, and was as bad a profligate as any in India. In had a fine house, a splendid library, and though I spent extravagantly I still had a large income. Suddenly I saw that my life was rotten, and I determined to leave my wife and family and all in my possessions and seek the protection of a Guru in Benares, who was as good as I was bad.

But the holy man saw what I was and repulsed me with contempt. Again and again I besought him to take me as his servant, but he drove me away with abuse and blows. After some weeks he relented and took me in, and when my probation was complete, sent me to wander through the jungle. Night by night I would sleep where the dead were burnt, never speaking, and watching the stars in my solitude.

Two days ago I was told to come to Bombay as I was wanted to go out to America as a lecturer. I washed off my ashes and paint, bought some European clothes, and came on board this ship.

"The next night" adds Sir Walter. "I saw him in the saloon in evening dress, and later he wrote to me from Paris telling me of his plans in America."

SECRET OF POWERS.

Sir Walter has seen the fire-walkers in Bikanir walk slowly through the flame, unscorched and unhurt. He knew a man well, a man in strong health, who fell into a pining sickness under a mendicant's curse. A Kashmir astrologer foretold correctly the precise date when Sir Walter's son's fever would break, though the English doctor had little hope of the event. Many "wise and great men" whom he knows in India "are guided in their actions by the monthly gazette of their family astrologer." A friend of his, as Indian Chief, asked is astrologer in June, 1914, what he saw in the stars. "I see five great nations at war in Europe," he replied.

The secret of their power, he thinks, is their absolute detachment from the world, but that is only surmise; "their armour of silence makes it impossible to get to the truth."

There are intriguing stories of the treasure houses of the Rajas of Kashmir, which few have even seen, for—"None enter the old, remote forts, where gold and silver, accumulations of ages, lie torpid in rusty strong boxes." The Raja himself is only allowed to see the treasure of the State once, on accession, and even then he is led blindfolded through the labyrinth leading to the chamber.

On the deposition of the Raja of Kashmir in 1889, the State being almost bankrupt, the India Government representative explored the resources of a fort in the Dogra Hills.

There were gold and silver, gold coins which would have made the numismatist tremble with excitement, and in a corner, in muddy sacks, were loads of sapphires which a great English jeweller pronounced to be the finest sones in the world.

Sir Walter's book deserves a permanent place in the literature of India.

"WHAT LORD CURZON LACKED."

Because Mr. Rudyard Kipling urged him to do it, Sir Walter R. Lawrence has given the world a notable book about life in India. We should be grateful to Mr. Kipling, for rarely has there been published a volume so graceful, so entertaining and so well-written as "The India We Served."

Sir Walter has served the Empire well. He arrived in India in 1879, stayed there 15 years without furlough, acting successively in the Punjab and at Simla, and later as a political officer in Rajputana, the North-West Frontier and Kashmir, writes a reviewer in the "Daily News."

He came home, but returned East to act as Lord Curzon's private secretary, and finally he showed the present King and Queen the glories of India during their tour of 1905-06.

He has wisely written his book on broad lines, omitting stale anecdote and concentrating rather on as intimate and picturesque account of the India he found. Through it runs a genuine strain of sympathy for the peoples of India.

Mr. Rudyard Kiplin saw sound stuff in Sir Walter's diaries, and his exhortation to publish, which begins as follows, is given as an introduction:—

Dear Walter,—Thinking over our talk together, when you showed me your Indian diaries. I am more ever certain that you must make a book of them, and cover that wonderful time between the post-Mutiny reconstruction and the coming of the New Age.

Everything fits in for the work like a fairy-tale.

So Sir Walter has published a volume which he hopes will help young men who seek a career in India.

He has moving and humorous stories to relate of early days in India. There is one of Sir Edward Buck, a man beloved by everyone who knew him,

Once he was travelling by train in the hot weather. The trains had just started, and he proceeded to undress, wound up his watch and placed it in his waistcoat, and flung the waistcoat out of the window. A stranger in the same compartment, who had been watching him, sprang up and said: "Mad, by—!" But Edward Buck smiled and said: "Not mad, but rather overworked. I counted the telegraph posts and I know where the waistcoat fell." The watch was found at the place indicated.

It was the same Sir Edward Buck, with a habit of chewing pencils and bits of paper, who completely swallowed a telegram while a messenger awaited the receipt.

In Rajputana young Lawrence met one of his heroes, Colonel Bradford, who had lost his left arm. Later he became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

He had wounded a tiger and then ran along the side of the ravine hoping to get another shot. He climbed into a very low tree and fired, but the tiger turned, and though wounded, was full of angry energy. As he came up the low tree, Colonel Bradford thought: "If I lose my right arm I must leave the service," and when the tiger sprang he deliberately offered his left arm to the infuriated beast, who clawed and hit savagely. Colonel Bradgord and the tiger, then nearly spent, rolled down from the tree. The beaters had come up, and they finished the tiger.

One of the most curious of Sir Walter's stories concerns an interview he had with a woman on behalf of Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. "The lady came in a shut-up carriage, and her servants arranged a screen so that she might come to the verandah of my tent without being seen.

"She wore a dark dress, was tall and graceful, and she spoke excellent Hindustani with a pleasant, refined voice. She regretted Sir Charles's illness: she had often heard of him, that he was kind and good, and after much hesitation she determined on this, her second pilgrimage to Mecca, to ask for his advice.

She was English, and had a child in the Mutiny. Her parents were both killed, and a Moslem had carried her off to his house, and had treated her with great kindness and respect, and had married her.

She was now a window, well-off and happy but she wantd advice as to whether it was her duty to inform her relatives in England that she was alive. So far as she knew, her family imagined that she had perished with her parents, "What do you think?" she suddenly asked.

Lawrence arranged that her head servant should come that evening to receive a sealed envelope containing Aitchison's opinion. The opinion was that it was best not to write home.

Of curious customs, official splendour, and the glories of Kashmir and the Frontier, Sir Walter has many glowing pen-pictures.

He tells, too, of quaint British loafers who visited India. There was a couple—an Army deserter and a sailor—who reached Kabul, the sailor playing a fiddle and the soldier dancing at the villages on the way.

The Afghans regarded them as mad, and so their lives were saved. The Amir Abdur Rahman heard of their arrival in his vapital, and they were commanded to give a performence. The sailor described his reception by the great Amir:

"His Majesty took a fancy to us at once, and sent us food and good blankets, and had us to the palace the next day. 'I like your looks,' he said, 'and to-morrow I'll send you a Mullah, and he will make you into good Muhammadans.' But we said, No, we are pucka Christans, and it is no use sending the revened gent to us.' On this the Amir got angry, and called us names, and that very day sent us off down the road to Peshawar."

There are many kind phrases in this book concerning Curzon, and Sir Walter sums up in the sentence: "If he could have been a little more patient, a little more understanding, he would have been a perfect Viceroy."

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

MISS MAYO'S "MOTHER INDIA"

SHOULD THE LIBRARIES PURCHASE IT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please let me know, through the columns of your esteemed paper, whether the various public liberaries in our provnince and as a matter of fact, in the "whole of India, should purchase a copy of Miss Mayo's "Mother India" and also the various books published in reply thereto to enable their numerous readers to read it?

My own personal opinion is that the Libraries should purchase a copy of Miss Mayo's "Mother India" as also "Father India", "Unhappy India" "Sister India" and other replies thereto. I should not be understood to support the statements made by the author. Far from that. I really condemn them from the bottom of my heart. However, I wish that the public should read the book, which has formed the subject of criticism, as also the replies to it. I think that thereby the stock of knowledge of a layman would certainly increase.

Some well-meaning people object to the purchasing of the book because they think that thereby they would fill the coffers of the publishers. If they object to the purchasing of the book by the Libraries do they realise that hundreds of people would purchase a copy of that nefarious book simply to satisfy their curiosity. Would it not be better, therefore, to have a copy in the Library for the benefit of those who want to read and thus save a huge waste of money. Moreover if these people object to the purchasing of the book on this ground certainly they should also boycott the British Goods and even Anglo-Indian newspapers, who are so unfriendly to he Indian aspirations, because by purchasing them we help them financially.

The other ground which these people advance is that we can know much of its contents by reading the replies written thereto, where extensive quotations have been given. I submit, Sir, that in the various Indian newspapers under the heading "Contemporary Opinions" extracts of leaders and leaderettes of various Anglo-Indian papers on the burning topics of the day are given what is then the necessity of purchasng those papers.

I admit that "Mother India" would have done great harm if it would have been read "alone." But when so many reasoned replies have been given by reading them we are really going to add to our stock of knowledge. The Libraries would be failing in their duty if they do not stock these books.—Yours, etc.,

"Curiosity."

Craddock Town
Nagpur, June 18.

"RELIGION AND POLITICS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his "Reply II" to Mr. Anil Baran Ray, Mr. S. D. Nadkarni contends that it is not a fact that the Russian revolution was effected by the 'religious-ridden' masses of that country. He is of opinion that the 'religious-ridden' or 'politically-conscious' elements had either migrated to foreign lands, or having given up the struggle, lay low, dreaming of a heavenly intervention. Mr. Ray has only said: "It was the religious-ridden masses of Russia who overthrew the Czar and made room for the Soviet regime." Of course, Lenin was the potent cause of this revolution. But he would not have achieved his end without the support of the 'religious-ridden' masses, who were only waiting to fall upon the tyrannical Czars for all those centuries, as soon as they find a fit leader and good opportunity. They found both. Mr. Ray was right in this connection, and it is Mr. Nadkarni who is trying to misinterpret things.

Mr. Ray has not argued that "Religion may be misused; so may Civil Liberty", as Mr. Nadkarni seems to understand him. What he wrote was: "We ought not to condemn religion and conspire to drive it away from life and society for the ills that are perpetrated in its name by selfish, ignorant or unscrupulous people," and that the same will be as foolish as citing the crimes and errors which have been committed in the name of liberty as sufficient condemnation of the ideal of liberty.

Mr. Nadkarni finds nothing laudable in 'Shakti-worship' and has severely criticised this institution. If he finds anything revolting to his sentiments in the lower forms of 'Shakti-worship', he is not quite fair in labelling all forms of 'Shakti-worship' as 'too mean and irrational'. The ideal of the Yogis of this institution is to worship 'Shakti' in all her forms. Too much emphasis might have been made by certain particular schools in the 'vamachara' aspect of 'Shakti-worship'. Mr. Nadkarni has arrived at a wrong conclusion. Sankaracharya has composed a very noble and inspiring hymn upon the Goddess Shakti. This is the other side of the shield. Mr. Nadkarni knows only something about Kabikankan's poem 'Chandi', and yet he has been bold enough to draw such a silly inference. I shall quote his own words: "I venture to say that whatever 'Shakti-worship' may have come to mean in post-British days, whether under the inuffence of the 'materialistic' West or not,—to the pre-British ancestors of the modern Bengalis 'Shakti-worship' meant something that was not quite healthy, nor helpful, nor even mainly according to modern ideas." If Mr. Nadkarni had taken care to go through Sankaracharya's hymn mentioned above, he would not have written in such a manner about one of the great Cults of Hinduism. The latest Saint of 'Shakti-worship' is Sri Rama Krishna Paramahamsa, and no sane man will think that he stood for "the glorification of the sycophantic instincts of weak men," which is the definition of Shakti-worship which Mr. Nadkarni's brain has evolved!

Since Mr. Nadkarni has been misinformed about Shakti-worship, he cannot even imagine that this Shakti-worship could ever have inspired the political leaders of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Therefore he says that only the 'followers' of these 'leaders' were of that religiously-inspired type, while the 'leaders' were politically-inspired men. Mr. Nadkarni wants to keep the sublime precept of the Marxians "Divorce religion from politics" so intact that he is not prepared to take the confessions of these very 'leaders' that they have been much influenced by their religious figures, at its face-value, but goes on to say; "In their propaganda some of them may have thought fit to conjure with the name of some popular Saint or Goddess." But Mr. Nadkarni would have been only too elated to find a Karl Marx or a Lenin in the place of these D——d Saints!

This is for the fifth time that I see Mr. Nadkarni abusing King Rama. He calls him a lyncher and a wife-deserter. As for the former, I do not wish to say anything till I have investigated this contested point, but as far as the latter charge is concerned, I can say with confidence that King Rama was not a wife-deserter. If he had any intention of deserting her, he would have done so in Lanka itself. But he brought her to Ayodhya with him and was crowned Queen. People began to question about Sita's purity, and when the dissatisfaction grew very much, King Rama had to conform to the popular wish of sending her to the Forest Ashramas. Who is responsible for this? The King or the people. If King Rama had an inkling of doubt about Sita's purity he would not have made her his Queen. In his zeal to defend the elementary rights of the untouchables and women Mr. Nadkarni is allowing himself to be over-run by the fury common to the champions of such causes.

Regarding the religious obsession of the Irish, Russian and Turkish people, Mr. Nadkarni rightly observes: "Whatever there was of it had been worked off, and in proportion as it was worked off, came political progress." This is what Mr. Ray want to bring about in India, and the method preferred by him is more suited to India. If Mr. Nadkarni has got a more easy method, I hope he will incorporate same in his next 'reply' without wasting too much words over these secondary points.

"Germany loves Bolshevism—outside of Germany." Some of our so-called Reformers are no better than this. In public platforms they will preach too many good things, but when it comes to actual practice, they will not be able to 'act'.

"We know how Justice Woodroffe, Lord Ronaldshay and Co., in Britain all like our 'spirituality'—outside Britain. While they will not adopt a bit of it." Mr. Nadkarni must know that our Spirituality does not care whether anybody practices it or not. It does not care for the certificate of any Westerner. If Mr. Justice Woodroffe and others do not practice and introduce Indian 'spirituality' in Western soil—so much the worse for Indian Spirituality! This is the argument of Mr. Nadkarni. He fears that there is something inherently wrong with Indian Spiritnality, and his baseless suspicions have been confirmed by the non-introduction of Indian Spirituality in the West by the Western exponents of these unique things of India! Mr. Nadkarni asks of Indian Philosophy and Spirituality—Have you got a genuine certificate from the West? If he receives a negative answer, he will not hear anything more of those 'rotten' stuffs!

I hope Mr. Nadkarni will be 'replying' to the main points of Mr. Ray's article next time, and vindicate his 'replying attitude' by clear arguments. Up to now he has been treating only of the side-issues of Mr. Ray's article, which has not materially affected Mr. Ray's position. Unless and until he has succeeded in suggesting a more easily feasible remedy for the communal trouble of India, than the healthy one suggested by Mr. Ray, Mr. Nadkarni will be only pocketing that disgraceful appellation of an "Idle Critic."—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 14. P. V. I.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The second part of my article in reply to Sjt. Anil Baran Ray, published in your issue of the 13th instant, will be found to answer almost all the points raised by P. V. I in his letter printed in your issue of the 14th inst. For further light, let him possess his soul (if he have it, in patience till my article is brought to a finish in the "Chronicle" columns. Meanwhile, I would request a seeker after truth (or is he a groper in the dark?) like your correspondent P. V. I. not to confound "communal" with "Communist", as he has done in lines 42-43 of the second column of his letter. I suppose, P. V. I. holds that only pedants need bother about the difference. But even at the risk of being dubbed a 'pedant', I should like to inform him that the two are as the poles asunder, or rather that they lie in totally different planes, though in India they may have a 'common section' such as we possess in the person of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who has got the 'communal' and the 'Communist' biases both at once!

Be that as it may, I should think that if the tone of P. V. I's letter be any indication of "those who realise spiritual life by Sadhana", Indians may well despair of attaining Unity and Swaraj through such falsely true prophets who live by word-spinning. Then the circus of Indian 'politicians' may well be content with a foreign ringmaster to crack the whip over them for ever and ever.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, June 16.

HOW INDIA IS BLED

REMEDY LIES IN SWARAJ

SIR P. C. ROY'S VIEWS

What Mr. Purcell says about the terrible poverty of the Indian masses is perfectly true—said Sir P. C. Roy to a representative of "Forward" regarding the statement of Mr. Purcell published in the "Daily Herald." More than 60 years ago the great Indian statesman and thinker, Dadabhai Naoroji, in his "Poverty Problem in India" brought out the same thing. But while Naoroji put it down to the economic drain and foreign exploitation, Mr. Purcell seems to ascribe it to the Providence.

We have to give the produce of land and in exchange we have to buy 60 crores of Manchester goods and probably as many crores which consists of "Home Changes." Our home industries have been crushed out of existence. The spinners and the weavers—every class of craftsmen and artisans have had their morsels taken out of their mouths and they have all taken to land. Appalling poverty of the teeming millions is due to the fact that all our handicrafts have been ruined. Foreign articles have been forced upon us and even our very luxuries have to be paid for, in exchange for the produce of the land. Motor cars, cigarettes and matches worth crores of rupees are being imported annually.

COLOSSAL DRAIN.

Before the British came, wealth flowed incessantly into India from every quarter of the globe. But our woes began since what is known as the "Plassy drains." The enormous amount of specie which India used to absorb from the West was the despair of the writers since the days of Pliny. But alas! within the quarter of a century, thanks to systematised drainage of the wealth of India, ruin of our industries was complete. India, instead of being a creditor country, is now reduced to the position of a perpetual debtor. It is one of the saddest and most tragic incidents in the history of the world. In the early eighties of the last century, Sir William Hunter lecturing at Edinborough observed that 1/5th of the population of India did not know the pleasure of full stomach. Since then, the matters have been drifted from bad to worse. India has now become the land of perpetual famine. Her people have to live in a state of chronic starvation. Today half of Bengal is in the grip of famine though in the official communique it is described as scarcity. While the Ministers and Executive Councillors are gloating over 64 thousand of rupees a year, millions of people are dying by inches through process of mal-nutrition, malaria, kala-azar and phthisis are levying their heavy toll.

If we had been masters of our own house to-day, the systematic exploitation of our resources would have been put a stop to. In achieving Swaraj and Swaraj alone the remedy of not only economic but all other troubles lies.

Calcutta, June 19. "It is now definitely established that the driver had a fireman of one of the goods trains and the guard of the other were killed as the result of the collision at Talit near Burdwan early on Monday morning. A joint enquiry into the incident was held to-day.—A. P.

Calcutta, June 19.—The annual car festival in Calcutta and suburbs, including Serampore in Hooghly District, has passed off without incident.—A. P.

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